ESTABLISHED 1813.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,174—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL Co.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the S.S. Peninsular, SAILING on 22nd September, and S.S. CLYDE due to Arrive on 23rd Idem, Passengers by Mail Steamers will Land and Embark at the Apollo Bunder as usual during the Fair Season.

HEAVY BAGGAGE will be landed at No. 15 Shed, Victoria Docks, for Customs examination.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7300	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4396	800	T Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7300	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	26th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 20th September. | ROHILLA, 18th October.
SURAT, 4th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November.
SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Boehringer	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 930	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Austrailian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 25th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 22nd Septr., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 20th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th September, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,500 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby Notified to the SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "TANNADICE," which met with an Accident in leaving Mauritius for Bombay, on about the 7th instant, that all her Cargo has been Transferred to the S. S. "AKBAR," so as to save expenses and detention of the Cargo in port until the "Tannadice" is repaired and in terms of the usual clause in the Bill of Lading.

Shippers and Consignees can Arrange for the Transfer of the risk to the s. s. "Akbar" with their respective Underwriters.

હાજી કાશમ જુશબ,
i. e., HAJEE CASSIM JOOSAB.
HAJEE ISSOF MOHOMED SULLIMAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

MILLINERY,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
DRESS FABRICS,
RIBBONS,
LACES,
GLOVES,

Now being Shown at

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY'S,
47, ESPLANADE.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS & PRIZES.

BEST LONDON FINISH.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

THE HOUSE IN INDIA FOR
SANITARY APPLIANCES,
CHEMICAL APPARATUS FOR ANALYSIS,
THERMOMETERS, HYGROMETERS, &c.,
AND
DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KIND.

KEMP'S 10 % CARBOLIC POWDER,

As supplied to several Municipalities, Railways, Tramway Companies, &c., is better and more stable than any imported.

Per Cwt., Rs. 7; Per Ton, Rs. 120.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!

WM. MCEWAN'S
RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"
ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST IN INDIA.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c., all over the World.

Apply for PRICES in Hhd. or in Bottle to the SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
LAHORE, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

JUST ARRIVED!

STRAW HATS,
ROUGH CHIP,
DOUBLE BRIMS,
BEST
FINISH.

STRAW HATS,
NAVY BANDS.

STRAW HATS,
WHITE BANDS.

STRAW HATS,
BLACK BANDS.

THORPE & CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

DIAMONDS.

RUBIES. PEARLS.
EMERALDS. CAT'S EYES.
SAPPHIRES. TURQUOISES.
&c., &c. &c., &c.

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

Any of the above Gems may be selected on the Premises and mounted artistically in Rings, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, or any other Design at the shortest possible notice, at the Lowest charge commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

Designs and Estimates furnished for any Description of Jewellery, no matter how intricate or elaborate.

Missing Stones replaced in Ornaments, and all Kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All Gems set on the Premises under the Strictest European Supervision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW GOODS.

THE following have just been received by us, and are now on SALE at our Various Establishments:—

VINOLIA "PREMIER" SHAVING STICKS.—A superfatted demulcent Shaving Soap, delightful to use, producing a Soft, Creamy, non-drying Lather, preserving the Keenness of the Razor and the Softness of the Skin .....Per Stick, As. 9.

VINOLIA "PREMIER" SHAVING CAKES.—The same as the last, but Larger and in Tablet Form .....Per Cake, Re. 1-0.

SUPERFATTED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP (Blondeau's).—A cheap, pure, and delicately-perfumed Soap for Toilet use .....Per Cake, As. 4; per dozen, Rs. 2-8.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Boodhwar Peth, City.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

NEW MACHINERY having been Erected, we are now Bottling our Waters at the high pressure of 150 lb. to the square inch, which is 30 lbs. higher than the pressure usually used.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE "APOLLO" SHIRT

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

MAKERS.

BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

GENT'S UMBRELLAS.
CHOICE NATURAL STICK HANDLES.
FOX'S PATENT PARAGON FRAMES.

	Rs.	a.
FINE BROWN SILK	10	8
SOFT TWILLED SILK, extra finished	12	4
BEST BROWN Spitalfields Silk, Seamless Wove Edges. A specialite.	15	12
EXTRA RICH QUALITY	19	0

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | The Noted House for Choice New Goods.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 21st September, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been DECLARED for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1894, at the rate of Six per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on or after the 19th Instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 6th Instant.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th September, 1894.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

(Established A. D. 1885.)

AGREEABLY with the BANK'S NOTIFICATION, dated 2nd July, 1894, DIVIDEND WARRANTS at 10 per cent. per Annum, free of Income Tax, for Quarter ending the 30th September, 1894, will be drawn in favour of Shareholders borne on the Register on that Date, and Distribution thereof made on the 15th October, 1894.

By Order,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office: Madras, 15th September, 1894.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders resident in India will be held at the Company's Office, 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th October, 1894, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To elect a Member of Committee in place of Mr. D. Gostling, who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
2. To elect Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Local Committee,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 27th September, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1894.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th September to 4th October, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1894.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI DINBAI, the Widow and Executrix of the late COVERJI DHUNJIBHOY MISTRY, has contracted TO SELL All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the chawl of five compartments standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Charni Wadi, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of assessment under Nos. 74, 75 and 76, House Nos. 91 and 92, and containing by admeasurement (320) square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a Public passage and also by the house of Eduljee Dadabhai, and on or towards the West by the house of Narranjee Janoojí, on or towards the North by the Public passage, called Charni Wadi lane, and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage. All persons having any claims by way of mortgage, charge, inheritance, gift, bequest, sale, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to cause the same to be made known in Writing to the Undersigned as the Purchaser's Attorneys, at their Office, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the said Purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims, which will be considered to have been Waived and to be Null and Void.—Dated this 18th Day of September, 1894.

JAMES PEACE,
for Messrs. EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BURMA.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, for the SUPPLIES entered in the subjoined Schedules, upto 12 o'clock Noon, on the 4th December, 1894, when the Tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers must tender for all the Supplies entered in the Schedules, but may tender for either or both of the Schedules.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 may also, if they wish, Tender for the Loading, Carriage and Delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at the following Stations:—

Pyinmana.	Myittha.
Yamethin.	Kyaukse.
Pyawbwe.	Minbu.
Meiktila Road.	Magwe.
Meiktila Cantonment.	Pakokku.
Thedaw.	Myingyan.

Tender Forms and Particulars regarding the Contract and the Contract-Deed can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in Sealed Envelopes, and the Superscription, "Tender for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable Quantity.	Date of Delivery.	Place of Delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany Tender.
SCHEDULE No. 1.	lbs.			
Atta, dry, ground	230,000	From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Rangoon.	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	50,000			
Wheat	1,940,000			
Dhall of sorts	227,000			
Ghee, cow's	151,000			
Salt	57,000			
Turmeric	9,500			
Chillies	1,000			
SCHEDULE No. 2.				
Atta, dry, ground	500,000		Mandalay.	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	3,000,000			
Wheat	5,400,000			
Dhall of sorts	760,000			
Ghee, cow's	510,000			
Salt	190,000			
Turmeric	32,000			
Chillies	2,000			

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Loading, Carriage and Delivery of the Supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at—

Pyinmana.	Myittha.
Yamethin.	Kyaukse.
Pyawbwe.	Minbu.
Meiktila Road.	Magwe.
Meiktila Cantonment.	Pakokku.
Thedaw.	Myingyan.

Earnest-money to accompany Tender.—Rs. 500.

By Order of the Chief Commissioner,
R. A. CARRUTHERS, Lieut.,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing.

Rangoon, 1st September, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Copy of the last Will and Testament of MAHADAVE GUNSHET SHETE, Hindu Inhabitant, of Ratnagiri, Deceased.

TUKARAM SAKHARAM, one of the Executors named in the Will.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 29th Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 29th Day of August, 1894.
BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR, Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the Construction of a COAL WHARF, on Saw Mills Property, Tank Bunder.

Specification and Conditions of Contract, and any further particulars can be obtained, and Plans inspected by parties intending to submit Tenders, at the Office of the Undersigned, on payment of a Deposit of Rupees Fifty, which will be returned on receipt of a bona-fide Tender.

Tenders, endorsed "Coal wharf at Tank Bunder," to be delivered to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, before 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October next.

The acceptance or otherwise of Tenders rests with the Trustees of the Port, who do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. G. MESSENT, A.M. INST. C.E.,
Acting Engineer, Bombay Port Trust.

Bombay, 18th September, 1894.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in Pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Twentieth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, held This Day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 40 per Share for the year ending 30th June, 1894, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th Instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose Names appear on the Register This Day, on production of Share Certificates.

SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th September 1894.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

15 kegs patent jagged nails.
2 „ 1 lb.-tins Margarine butter.
2 „ Blanket's
4 bales coloured yarn.
4 rich and real Cashmere shawls.
4 cases white jaconets.
1 case colored prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 19, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the New De Lisle Road, Sheep Market, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3-30 p. m., the right of occupying the pens in the said Market for sale of live animals (sheep or goat) to private individuals under the terms or Section 403 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 for six months, i. e., from 1st October, 1894, to 31st March, 1895. Each pen will be put up separately at the time of sale. The sale will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's approval.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale apply to the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE OF RICE, JAGREE, OIL, RAJAM, SCALE, AND WEIGHTS, AT BROACH, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., in re Bhucandass Vijbhoocandas and Bhugwanbhai Bhoocandass Marfatia, Insolvents, lately traded in Bombay as Bhucandass Vijbhoocandass, and at Broach as Bhugwanbhai Bhucandass, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1-30 p. m., at Broach, in a godown near the 2nd-Class Sub-Judge's Court, Fort, a quantity of rice bags, jagree, sweet oil, casks of rajam, scales, and weights, beddings, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 19, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Grand Auction Sale of Gold and Silver Watches, Table and Hanging Lamps, Flower Vases, Perambulators, and other Fancy Articles.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 14, Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street, Fort, on account of the concerned, the following goods:—

Ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver watches of various patterns, table and hanging kerosine lamps, flower vases of various sizes and patterns, child's perambulators, &c.

Also very handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, such as complete drawing-room suites, tables, almyras, wardrobes, dressing and washhand tables, bedsteads, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome substantial-made teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., beautiful Satsuma and Kaga flower vases, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Pitmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of W. J. DEAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful bay Arab, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted minature brougham.
1 victoria with a bay horse and harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 19, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Marine Street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood substantial household furniture of the latest design made by Madras workmen, consisting of complete drawing-room suites, elegant chiffoniers and cabinets, strong-made single and double almirahs, elegant dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, revolving office table, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF 40 CASES T. RED SWISS PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Delhi Agency, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Ramchandar Kanhayalall, Delhi—

V D B 1902-1924—25 cases
1980-1984—5 „
2010-2019—10 „
} 40 cases T Red Swiss Prints 22 25" by 28 yards.

SALE OF 5 CASES OF SPANISH STRIPES.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on account and at the risk of Pooranchund Purmesridas, of Cawnpore—

P P
M B | 1525-29—5 cases 150 pieces Spanish stripes.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the Estate of the late Jaffar Allarukhia, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Crawford Market, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said deceased, consisting of boots, shoes and slippers, tin trunks, leather portmanteaus, Gladstone bags, hats and helmets, woollen caps, coats, trousers, and suits, silk umbrellas and parasols, shirts, guernseys, shawls, table covers, towels, cotton and woollen cloth, socks and stockings, handkerchiefs, cuffs and collars, belts, braces, courier and hand bags, silver jewellery, glass-door cupboards, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Of Captain A. BANK'S valuable Furniture, nearly new Cottage Piano by Haake, of Hanover, Premier cushion tyre 28" Bicycle,

At the Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Army and Navy Society's Stores,

On THURSDAY, 27th September, 1894.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture by Wimbridge and others, Rose's Square Piano, Garden, &c.,

At No. 21, Narayen Daboolkar Road, Malabar Hill,

On SATURDAY, 29th September, 1894.

The property of F. A. SPENCER, Esq.

On SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Maria Hill, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome black and teak wood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, wind-proof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpet, etc., the property of Captain A. McALISTER.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 19, 1894.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In Pamphlet form), Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*, Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 15 per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1894, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, 1894, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose Names stand on the Company's Register on the 19th September, 1894, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 29th September, 1894, both Days inclusive.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th September, 1894.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 24th day of September, 1894, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1894.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th September to 1st October, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th September, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are Invited for the SUPPLY of 200 Tons WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of SIAMESE HARDWOOD of two Descriptions, Samples of which can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, with particulars of Delivery, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, Sealed, Superscribed and Accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the ACTING AGENT, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as Security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract, and forfeit the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th August, 1894.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY, INCLUDING R.-M. RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to Gun-fire on the 15th October 1894, Tenders for the Supply of about 360 Tons of PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AXLE OIL required during the year 1895.

The Tenders of recognised Importers only will be considered. The Oil must be of approved quality, and Samples, distinctly marked and clearly described, or referred to in the Tenders, must be submitted with the Tenders. The Samples to be delivered at the Office of the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel Works.

The Oil to be delivered in Instalments of about 30 Tons per Month, in Wagons, at the Company's General Stores, Parel, at the Contractor's risk, in good stout sound Casks or Iron Drums, the latter preferred.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Petroleum Oil," and a Deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany the Tender, without which it will not be considered.

Government Paper or other Securities should be Endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Major, R. E.,
Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 12th September, 1894.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited).

[ESTABLISHED IN 1871.]

Registered on the 21st March, 1871, under Act X. of 1866.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(who must also be Policy-Holders):—

D. GOSTLING, Esq., Architect, Chairman.
Dr. ATMARAM PANDURANG, G.G.M.C., Medical Practitioner.
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI JOSHI, Esq., Superintendent, Government Central Press.
ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, and Coroner of Bombay.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department.
J. F. VAZ, Esq., late Superintendent, Military Department, Secretariat.
MEDICAL REFEREE:—Surg-Major ANDERSON, The Parsonage, Byculla.

BANKERS: THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
OFFICE:—9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FUNDS invested solely in Government of India Securities, Bombay Port Trust, and Municipal Bonds.

The Society was started in the year 1871 by seven subscribers, who paid One Rupee each, *i.e.*, a Capital of Seven Rupees. By careful and economical management the CAPITAL, accumulated from Premia, now amounts to .....Rs. 3,28,590
CLAIMS PAID 1,41,500
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME 26,855
NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED 415
NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE 244
ASSURING 6,32,500

Although the number of members is small, the Accumulated Funds as compared with the Liabilities are unusually large, being larger in this respect than those of any other Indian Office. These Funds in which new members share in proportion to their payments belong entirely to the Policy-holders.

RATES as Low as those of any other company.

MANAGEMENT entirely controled by Policy-holders, in whom it is vested by the Articles of Association.

PROFITS not diverted to Shareholders, but retained for the benefit of the Policy-holders.

POLICIES taken out for the Whole Term of Life, but payments of Premia limited to EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

SHORT TERM POLICIES issued on the most Advantageous Terms.

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE given.

Full Particulars and Forms for taking out Policies may be obtained from

F. L. McAFEE, B.A.,
Secretary.

9, Church Gate Street, 1st September, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has come to the knowledge of the Undersigned that his Son, HAJEE ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED, has been trying to Contract Debts from various persons by making Misrepresentations. This is to WARN all persons dealing with him that neither I nor my Firm of HAJEE JAN MOHOMED HAJEE MOHOMED and Co., of which Firm the Undersigned is the Sole Owner, shall be responsible for such dealings, and that the said HAJI ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED has no concern whatever with my said Firm.

હાજી મહમદ જેકરીયા,
i. e., HAJEE MOHOMED JACKERIA.

Bombay, 13th September, 1894.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes; "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are. Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 414, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
C. F. LUNDGNSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent.p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ¼ per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ¼th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody collecting Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
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A THOROUGHLY qualified EUROPEAN STEWARD, to take charge of the Coffee Room and Service. To a Man possessing Previous Experience and necessary Qualifications, a Liberal Salary and Free Quarters will be given.

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MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,

(Manager:—W. W. JOHNSTONE)

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VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made No Advance on the Prices in our

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(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits.

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS, at Rs. 5-8; 8-8; 12-8; 20-0; and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS, at Rs. 2-0; 3-0; 4-8; 5-8; and 10-0.

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Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.

TRY!—Mussoorie Prize

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,260
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	16½ xd
	2,000	100	75		115 xd
	3,000	100	10		50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	£100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,117½
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	227½
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	500	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton reule Cawnpor Press Co, Ld	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200		107½
Calaba	600	200	all	14	207½
East India	600	1,800	1,800	20	195
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	310
Fort	400	250	—	Nil	11,250
French	515	2 500		dvd Rs.7	112½
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	50		Rs. 8½	1,225
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	50	500	dvd Rs.25	435xd
Khangaum	750	400	all	30	45
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.7½	106½xd
Madura Mills	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs.30	430
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dvd	490
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	00	180	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	610
Sorab Woollen Mills		25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	18	200
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,150

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Guar.	
G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,49
B. B. &C. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	40	310xd
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12½	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	113
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,250
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,312½
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd Rs.3	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,425
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	305
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	dvd Rs.21	323xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	117
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	97
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	475xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3'0
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	1,000½
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	Nil.	61
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	23
			100		
			25		

SPINNING AND WEAV NG COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	530
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	395
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	675
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	409
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,452
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	395
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	—	370
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	dvd Rs.25	625xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	627½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	485
David Mill	1,400	600	600	Rs. 15	400
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd Rs.25	500xd
Framjee Petit	1,280	1,000	1,000	Nil	330
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	735
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Sulloogha	1,600	500	500	dvd Rs.25	530xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,170
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	380
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,233xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvd Rs.25	545½
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	540
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		132½
Jeevraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	900	dvd Rs.40	940
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	640
Khangaum Manufg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	835
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	168xd
Lord Reay Mfg	645	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	940
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,900xd
Mahalaxmee	000	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburgal	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,700
Managon	6,000	0	250	Nil	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1 000	dvd Rs.60	2,050
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,000	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	per
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,355
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	610
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	900
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Southern India Spinning Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Spring & Mill	1,212	250	250	12½	360xd
San Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	535
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	60	580
Vasanjikumber Lukhmishankar C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	500	15	600
Victoria	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,700	1,000	1,000	Nil	725
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	900

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28- 4
Gold Leaf	"	27-14
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	27- 8
Do. do. new	"	27- 4
Australia bar Gold	"	27-13
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-14
Sovereigns	"	18- 2
Do. Drazons	"	17-15
Silver ?	"	99-14
Do. If 4 90%	"	93- 0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Association Football Tournament.
Final Cricket Match, Bombay High Schools Athletic Association.
Address to Mr. Currimbhai Ibrahim, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Africa (s), from Hamburg ; Surat (s), Shanghai ; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Dunera sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Africa entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Loch Tay left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Iran entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Surat yesterday.

LEFT IN A TEMPER.—Ghooroo Merajee, a Mahomedan butcher, residing at Nagdavi Street, has reported to the police, that his daughter, Rookma, aged eleven years, left home, on Monday afternoon, in consequence of having been scolded by her step-mother, and has not since turned up. The girl when last seen was wearing silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 26. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that the girl absented herself from home in a similar manner on two former occasions.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall and Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Quadrille	The Hunt ..... Godfrey
Overture	Occasional ..... Muller
Valse	Soldaten L'eder ..... Gung'l
Selection	Scotch Medley ..... Cavallini
Air	Les Etoiles ..... Eaton
Polka	Deep Blue Sea ..... Brewer

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.—Having become the owner of the hotel, a few months ago, the manager and proprietor has made a number of alterations well calculated to promote the comfort of residents and visitors at this popular hotel. Ridge ventilation has been introduced, and the whole of the top floor remodelled ; all the rooms being re-arranged, and fitted with sanitary arrangements of the most approved modern style. Electric bells are now in use throughout the hotel, and the rooms on the top floor have been fitted up with handsome new furniture.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Haji Oosman, an oil merchant, residing at Memonwada Road, has reported to the police that his daughter, Hanifa, aged seven years, was, in company with her mother, walking through Bhajeepala Street, at 8 o'clock, on Monday morning, when she strayed away from the mother and was missed. About an hour and-a-half afterwards the girl was found playing near the Arthur Crawford Markets, but minus her silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 27. On being questioned about the ornaments the girl stated that they had been removed by a Mahomedan, who had given her an empty bottle to play with.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Coppersmith Street, Mazagon, regarding the death of a Malay, named Rooman De Cruz, aged about seventy years, residing at that locality. The deceased had, for some months past, been suffering from fever and cough, and was also under medical treatment at the J. J. Hospital for about a month. On Monday evening, his body was found floating in a well, in Coppersmith Street, by a townsman, who informed the police about it. The body was subsequently removed from the well, but life was then extinct. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

REMOVAL OF ROYAL CORPSES TO KERBELLA.—The bodies of the mother and the son of H. H. Aga Janghi Shah will be carried at 3 o'clock, this afternoon, from Hooseinabad to the Mazagon Bunder. They will be accompanied by a large procession of Khojas and Moguls and conveyed in the steamer Bolckow to Kerbella for interment. A procession, consisting of five thousand persons, including Moguls, Khojas, and Mahomedans, will follow the biers containing the remains of the above personages.—The body of a Mahomedan woman, named Fatima, aged fifty years, who died about two years ago, was removed from the Mogul cemetery, to Mody Bunder for conveyance to Kerbella by the same steamer.

THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LIMITED.—The meeting advertised, as an adjourned meeting, by the secretaries and managers on the 15th instant, was after all dissolved without transacting the business for which it was convened. During the animated discussion which took place at the meeting, it was again pointed out that the secretaries were not competent to summon it in the absence of the directors without a requisition from the members, and that the secretaries did not carry out such requisition, although it was obtained by them for that purpose on the 1st instant. Upon this two proposals were put to the meeting, one for an adjournment, and the other to dissolve the meeting, and call a fresh one within a month. The first proposal was lost, there being six votes for, and seventeen against it. The second proposal for the dissolution of the meeting was carried by a large majority.

SALE OF THE BHULESHWAR MARKET BUILDING.—By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. Meherjee, Johnston and Company, the well-known auctioneers, of Meadow Street, put up for sale, yesterday afternoon, by public auction, the materials of the Bhuleshwar market building, measuring about eighty-nine feet in length and fifty-eight feet in breadth, to make room for the new building, which is to be erected on a more extensive scale, for the accommodation of a market on the ground floor and a primary school on the upper floor, the result of the sale of the materials being subject to the approval and sanction of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. The number of bidders was fairly large, and the competition was good. The sale began with a bid of Rs. 500 by Mr. Dossabhoy Pogdivala, and it quickly rose to Rs. 4,000 by bids of Rs. 500 each. The bids were then reduced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100, and the sale again took a lively turn. Bids of Rs. 50 were then taken, and the materials were eventually knocked down to Messrs. Jairam Damji and Company, the agents for the Jam Manufacturing Company, at Parel, for Rs. 4,650.

STEALING A MUNICIPAL LAMP.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rama Laximon, a labourer, was charged at the instance of Inspector Hurst before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having, on the 5th instant, stolen a Municipal lamp, valued at Rs. 3-8, from the Parel district. On the 6th instant, one Purashram Babaji, a lamp-lighter, in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, reported to Inspector Hurst that a lamp from the Parel district had been stolen by some one on the previous night. Inquiries were made by the police, but accused could not be traced until Monday morning, when a policeman doing duty at Madanpura noticed a lamp bearing the Municipal mark, in the possession of Samsoodin Baba, a hawker of old goods. This latter individual was immediately stopped by the policeman and on being questioned as to where he had got the lamp from, he replied that he had purchased it for seven annas from an old woman, named Ittee, residing at Madanpura. The sepoy accompanied the hawker to the house of the woman, who on being interrogated replied that she bought the questionable article from the accused for six annas about ten or twelve days ago. She then pointed out the accused, who was at once taken into custody. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS

THE following is the programme for do-day, Wednesday, the 19th instant, commencing at 5-15 p.m. :—

I.—Jumping Competition—A, Ponies ; B, Horses.

II.—Pony Scurry—For Ponies and Galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 49 or over. Catchweights. Distance, about ¼ mile. (W. I. T. C. and Polo Certificates accepted.)

III.—Time Race.—Competitors to ride to a point and back ; the one doing the distance in a minute and-a-half or nearest to a minute and-a-half to win. Competitors not to carry watches.

IV.—Lloyd-Lindsay Competition.—Teams of four to ride over a jump to a point and dismount in alternate half-sections, each of which must knock over two cocoanuts placed on posts with polo balls, and team to return over the same course. Team doing it in shortest time to win.

V.—The Fiji Stakes—Ladies' nomination. Gentleman to ride to a point, dismount, and run to where his nominatrix is standing, and receive an umbrella and cigarette, open umbrella, light cigarette, mount, and return over hurdle to winning post, finishing through paper screen. First through paper screen with umbrella open and cigarette alight to win.

Competitors are requested to make their entries at the Gymkhana, or send them to the honorary secretary, before mid-day, to-day, Wednesday, the 19th instant, but post-entries will be accepted.

T. W. BIRKETT,
Bombay, Sept. 19. Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, yesterday, at 4 p.m. Mr. D. H. Glade presided, and there were also present :—Mr. J. Murray, Ewart, Latham & Co. (The London Assurance Corporation) ; Mr. D. Ingles, Finlay, Muir & Co. (Merchants' Marine Insurance Company and the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company) and Fleming, Shaw & Co. (International Marine Insurance Company ; Mr. Krishnarao Ramchunder, Gaddum, Bythell & Co. (The Union Insurance Society of Canton) ; Mr. D.H. Glade, Glade & Co. (The Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company and Switzerland Marine Insurance Company) ; Mr. F. Graham, and Mr. N. F. Paton, W. & A. Graham & Co. (The Straits Insurance Company, Limited) ; Kerr, Tarruck & Co. (Mannheim Insurance Company, Limited) ; Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Killick, Nixon & Co. (Sea Insurance Company, Limited) ; and China Traders' Insurance Company ; and British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company) ; Mr. Spalding, Latham, Abercrombie & Co. (Standard Marine Insurance Company, Limited) ; Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Lyon & Co. (The Maritime Insurance Company) ; Lidbetter & Co. (North Queensland Insurance Company) ; Mr. H. F. Wagstaff. (The Manager, South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand) ; Mr. J. Brandenburg, Messrs. E. Spinner & Co. (The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited) ; A. M. Tod, Esq. (Agent, New Zealand Insurance Company) ; Mr. A. Schelling, Volkart Brothers ; (The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company ; the Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company ; and the Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company) ; Mr. H. C. Wright, Wallace & Co. (The North China Insurance Company ; and the Commercial Insurance Company).

We give the following extract from the report of the committee :—

The committee have now the pleasure to wait upon the members of the Association with a report on the subjects discussed during the twelve months ending 30th June 1894, accompanied with the usual statement of the funds and affairs of the Association up to that date. The year under review has in a great measure resembled the preceding, in that, while a considerable amount of administrative work has been performed, and the committee have been actively concerned with the consideration of, and endeavours to promote the adoption of tariffs and agreements for various trades in which undue and ill-considered competition has brought business into a most unsatisfactrry condition, there has again been a remarkable immunity from losses and casualties in marine risks directly connected with Bombay. It is a matter for congratulation that amongst the few wrecks and serious casualties reported, none have been connected with the navigation of the harbour or its approaches ; nor have any been due to stress of weather. Although the immunity under this latter head may be to some extent owing to the moderate monsoon weather which has been experienced, the main cause is undoubtedly to be traced to the exceptionally high class of vessels by which the import and export trade of the port is now conducted. With the introduction and perfection of triple expansion engines the frequent breakdowns of machinery, which a few years ago were a fertile source of damage, have almost entirely ceased, and the modern steamers, which now practically carry the entire foreign trade of the port, are built of a size and strength that enables them to encounter with comparative ease the worst weather ever prevailing in the Indian Ocean. The only two total losses which have occurred during the past twelve months in vessels either bound to or from Bombay have been the results of collisions with other steamers, neither however in the neighbourhood of this port :—S. S. Elba.—This steamer left Bombay for Hull on 1st June with a cargo of produce and was sunk after collision with the s. s. William Balls, of Shields, on the 5th July, in the English Channel. S. S. Swordsman.—This vessel, owned in Bombay, left this port for Mauritius on the 27th August, 1893, with a general cargo, and was lost in collision with the s. s. Gelderland in lat. 1 S, long. 64 E. A Court of Enquiry was held in Colombo.

Tariff of rates for Mauritius, Out-ports and Coast-wise Business.—Owing to the circumstances described in the last annual report, this tariff fell into abeyance in March 1893, and for some months your committee made no attempt to revive it, as there seemed no probability of success. They think, however, that another attempt should be made to obtain practical unanimity in the matter, and recently therefore a sub-committee was appointed to re-consider the terms of the tariff and what alterations should be made to render it more acceptable to all the offices working in Bombay. As the result of the deliberations of the sub-committee, a new tariff has been prepared, and will be submitted to members before the annual general meeting, with a view to eliciting their opinions, and, if possible, of coming to some definite decision.

Tariff on Native Craft Business.—The tariff in force for the season of 1893 having lapsed on the 15th May of that year, a general meeting of the Agents of Marine Insurance Companies working in Bombay and interested in native craft business was held on the 8th September 1893, when it was decided that the tariff for native craft business be renewed with effect from 15th October, 1893 ; that the clause in last season's policy reading 'and jettisons, if such be necessitated by stress of weather' be eliminated, but that companies shall have the option of inserting the following clause for European firms only having established agencies at ports other than Bombay, at an extra premium of 2 annas, namely :—"The risk of jettison is held covered under this policy, if such be occasioned by stress of weather." "Further, that the tariff rates in force last season be increased 2 annas all round for insurances effected between 15th October and 30th April, and for business from 1st to 15th May, the rates shall be 4 annas more all round than those previously in force." An agreement embodying these alterations was duly circulated, and the increased rates were accepted ; but finding some diversity of opinion regarding the proposed jettison clause, a meeting of the Agents of the companies interested was convened on the 28th September, when the following clause was substituted :—"It is hereby declared and agreed that this policy covers the risk of jettison, if such be occasioned by stress of weather, provided craft is loaded with full-pressed iron bound bales of cotton and-or yarn only." Printed copies of the tariff, embodying all these alterations, were accordingly circulated to members of the Association, and the tariff was duly maintained up to 15th May 1894. In November 1893, and again in February 1894, various native merchants and brokers addressed the committee, asking them to re-consider the question of the jettison clause, but in both cases the committee declined to entertain any discussion on the subject. The result of the year's working in native craft business has undoubtedly been that a diminished amount of risk has been written ; but so far as the committee can ascertain, these risks have been much more profitable, proportionately, owing to the conditional safety imparted by the jettison clause. As usual, the tariff lapsed on the 15th May last, but it will be brought forward for renewal, with some slight alterations, already announced by the committee, from 15th October next.

Amendment of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.— The representations referred to in last year's report as having been addressed to Government by the Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association and the Underwriters' Association, Bombay, as to the desirability of equalizing the duty on policies of marine insurance with that levied in England, have resulted, the committee are glad to say, in an amendment of the law ; and in November last the Association received, for opinion, through the Government of Bombay, a copy of a Bill which had been introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council for the purpose of giving effect to the suggestion. The rates of stamp-duty on policies of sea-insurance in India, as had been pointed out to Government, were generally heavier than in other countries, and the consequence was to drive elsewhere a considerable portion of sea-insurance business which had hitherto been transacted in India : the Bill was accordingly drawn up for the purpose of assimilating the Stamp Law of India respecting such policies to that of the United Kingdom. The other provision was with respect to the construction to be placed on Schedule I, Article 16, of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, read with Section 24 of that Act, in relation to sale-certificates. The committee having no objection to urge to this latter amendment of the law, and the alteration first mentioned having been introduced at their suggestion. Government were informed that the provisions of the proposed measure met with their entire approval. The Bill was passed into law on the 8th March, 1894, and was reprinted and circulated for the information of members at the time.

Loss of cargo from steamers discharging at Coast Ports owing to packages falling out of slings.—It having been brought to the notice of your committee during the year that frequent losses took place from vessels discharging at coast ports owing to goods falling out of slings, respecting which the shippers preferred claims on underwriters, they addressed the Agents of the British India, Asiatic and the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Companies for the purpose of ascertaining whether such claims were recognised and apdi by them as Agents to the steamer concerned. From the replies received it appeared that claims of this character were under no circumstances paid by the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, while the British India and the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Companies only recognised them when the accident was due to a defect in ship's gear, or to the fault or negligence of the crew With the view, however, of avoiding, if possible, the payment of such claims by underwriters and steamer agents on the same lot, the committee again addressed the companies concerned suggesting that in future officers in charge of vessels should only grant certificates of loss of goods when claims had not been paid by them ; and the steamer companies acquiescing in this proposal, the committee notified to the Insurance Companies concerned that in respect of certificates granted under circumstances other than those mentioned above, steamer agents would, when called upon, endorse the documents to the effect that no claims had been paid thereon.—

Acceptance of risks from Calcutta or Ports on the Coromandel Coast, and vice versa.—The Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association addressed the committee in January last for the purpose of obtaining their co-operation in getting an agreement signed by the different agencies of the same parent companies, doing business in Bombay, not to accept risks from Calcutta or ports on the Coromandel coast, the object of the agreement being to put a stop to the unhealthy competition which prevailed in such business. The committee having at the same time been favoured with a copy of the agreement signed by all the Insurance Companies in Calcutta—which was identical with one entered into in England by the representatives of all the Liverpool and London Companies—steps were taken to obtain the signatures of all the Marine Insurance Companies represented in Bombay to a similar document ; but the committee regret to say that they have not succeeded in obtaining unanimity, the following four companies having declined to sign :—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited ; Mannheim Insurance Company ; Fortuna General Insurance Company ; North Queensland Insurance Company. The committee accordingly reported the matter to the Calcutta Association as being in the above position, and in the meantime steps have been taken to address the head offices of the companies mentioned with the view to getting them to send instructions to their Agents to sign the agreement ; but up to the time of writing this report the remaining signatures had not been obtained.

Meroweather Dry Dock.—The following reductions were communicated to the Association as having been made by the Trustees of the Port in the docking rates for vessels of 3,000 tons and over, with effect from 1st November, 1893 :—Vessels of 3,000 tons gross or over, from 6½ annas to 6 annas per ton. Vessels of 3,500 tons or over, from 6½ annas to 5½ annas per ton. Vessels of 4,000 tons or over, from 6½ annas to 5 annas per ton. Since then, however, the attention of the Trust having been called to the fact that the above charges were greatly in excess of those levied in London, the Trustees have revised their rates so as to make them acceptable to shipowners.

Changes in Committee.—The committee appointed for the year 1893-94 consisted of—Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Chairman, Mr. A. C. Trapp, Deputy Chairman, Mr. G. K. Heinrichs, Mr. A. Schelling, Mr. H. E. E. Procter. Mr. Heinrichs having subsequently retired, his place was taken by Mr. Glade, who, on the resignation of Mr. Glazebrook in December, was elected Chairman for the remainder of the year ; the vacancy thus created in the committee being at the same time filled by the appointment of Mr. H. C. Wright.

Affairs of the Association.—The number of members belonging to the Association on 30th June, 1894, was 28 as compared with 25 on 30th June, 1893, the following companies having joined in the interval :—The Standard Marine Insurance Company, Limited ; The Sea Insurance Company, Limited ; The New Zealand Insurance Company, Limited.

Wrecks and Casualties.—Embodied in this report will be found the usual summary of wrecks and casualties to vessels connected with the trade of the Port, as also a summary of the reports made to Lloyd's Agents in Bombay by the various steam and other vessels connected with the port that have met with accidents, casualties or damage of any kind during the period under notice.

Weekly rates of Exchange.—The committee have regularly supplied to members the weekly rates of Exchange fixed by them for insertion in policies of insurance, and the detailed figures are now published in the Appendix for facility of reference. The highest rate of Exchange on London during the year was 1s. 3 13/16d. and occurred in the month of June 1893, while the lowest quotation was 1s. 0 21/32d. and occurred on 19th May, 1894.

Marine Insurance Companies.—A list of the various Marine Insurance Companies working in Bombay, distinguishing the companies accepting risks generally in Bombay, those actually accepting risks, and those having agents merely for the purpose of paying claims, has been compiled up to 30th June, 1894.

Association's Library.—A list of the standard works and other publications belonging to the Association is embodied in the report ; and the books are always available to members on application to the Secretary.

Mr. C. J. Michael read the notice convening the meeting, after which the chairman opened the proceedings by moving the adoption of the report, and in doing so he said that the committee had to lay before them that day the report for the last year. The report had been printed and circulated among the members. All the members were undoubtedly aware of the special object for which the meeting had been convened. The report having been drawn up in a very concise form by their secretary it required very little explanation from the chair. General subjects were to be considered that afternoon, and they were likely to take up much time, and for that reason also he would be brief in his remarks, regarding the formal part of the business. During the past year the principal event in connection with the Association was that they passed the rates of insurance on "Native Craft," and the jettison clause which had been strictly adhered to during the season. As regarded tariff of rates for Mauritius, out-ports and coast-wise business they had not been able to do anything further during the year, the tariff which had been in force for some time in the previous year having collapsed. The proposal in connection with this subject would be submitted to the meeting, and accordingly, he did not think it desirable to say further on the subject than what had already been stated in the report. Another item which occupied the committee's attention, was the correspondence with Calcutta regarding the acceptance of risks from Calcutta or ports on the Coromandel Coast, and *vice versa*, and also with a number of offices which had to act in this matter under instructions from the head offices in England. As far as Bombay was concerned, an agreement was practically not arrived at, and he believed in the meantime a variety of opinions had cropped up making it rather doubtful whether they could enter into an agreement of that kind. It appeared to him that a far more important point would be that any local agreements which they might make here for its coast-wise business should also be accepted by the Calcutta Association on the same lines, and as regarded business from Calcutta to Bombay it was a matter of far less importance and a matter in which individual officers might come to an understanding without making a binding agreement upon all members of the Association. A resolution was to be submitted before the meeting that afternoon about an alteration of rules, and that had also been circulated amongst the members. If the new rules were adopted they would be confirmed three months hence. The chairman then explained the necessity for such alterations and read out the amended rules, and concluded by proposing the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Brandonburg seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The following resolutions were then carried :—

Proposed by Mr. Graham, and seconded by Mr. J. Murray, "that the following gentlemen be and are hereby elected members of the committee for the year 1894-95 :—Mr. H. E. E. Procter, chairman ; Mr. H. C. Wright, deputy chairman ; and Mr. H. F. Wagstaff, Mr. N. F. Paton, and Mr. D. H. Glade, members."

Proposed by Mr. Glazebrook, and seconded by Mr. Ramchandra Krishna, that the rules 6 and 8 be altered to read as under :—"Rule 6.—General Meetings.—That the Association shall hold a general meeting of all the members once in each year, to receive a report from their committee ; and a general meeting of all the members shall also be called, when the committee may deem it desirable, on any special occasion, or at the request in writing of three members of the Association. At such general meetings and at the committee meetings the chairman shall have a casting vote, and all questions shall be decided by a majority except as otherwise provided. Five individuals to form a quorum and only one member or nominated representative of any firm to vote on such quorum. Rule 8.—Votes—That each subscribing Insurance Office shall be entitled to one vote by their nominated representative at the general meeting of the Association."

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Procter, it was resolved "that the tariff of minimum rates for Mauritius, out-ports, and coast-wise business which had already been circulated to companies working in Bombay and unanimously agreed to by them should come into force from 5 p.m., yesterday afternoon, and that a circular to that effect be forthwith issued to all offices, adding that the form of agreement would be submitted to all offices for signature."

Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Procter "that the tariff of native craft only which has already been circulated to companies working in Bombay and unanimously agreed to by them come into force from 5 o'clock this afternoon with the following additional clause that goods other than cotton and yarn in full-pressed iron-bound bales be insured with jettison clause as above defined at 50 per cent. over and above the rules provided in the scale mentioned above, and that a circular to that effect be forthwith issued to all offices, adding that the form of agreement will be submitted to all offices for signature.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

THE NATIVE PHILHARMONIC CLUB.

THE "Gaen Utejak Mandali," i.e., the Native Philharmonic Club, celebrated according to its annual custom, the Parsee New Year's Day, last Sunday, at their Club premises, at Grant Road, by inviting the children of the members of the club to spend the New Year Day in a rational enjoyment. This club, which was started, many years ago, for the cultivation and encouragement of native music, has distinguished itself by the excellence of its concerts, which have been given periodically, and boasts of having on its roll of members the Parsee baronets and other prominent Parsee citizens. A new club with a somewhat similar name, which was started last month, also gave an entertainment last Sunday on the occasion of the Parsee New Year, of which a notice was published yesterday. The similarity of name might lead to one club being mistaken for the other ; and it is necessary to say that the present notice refers to the entertainment provided at the old

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18.

CONSOLS declined 1/8 per cent. in London yesterday, say to 102 1/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 110¼. As indicative of the continued plethora of Money at the head-quarters of Finance, the market rate of discount on short London Bills has been reduced by 1/8 per cent., making it 3/8 per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 7/8 per cent. Four per cent. Rupee Securities declined 3/8 per cent. to £58. The price of Bar Silver receded 3/8d. per oz. to 29 3/8d.; and in New York the metal was 3/8 cent cheaper, at 64 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86‡ cents. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India was put down 1-16d. to 1s. 1 2/8d. Braziers' Copper was quoted 30s. higher, at £50 per ton, and Yellow Metal at 4¼. French Rentes in Paris were quoted at 104 *ex coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower at fcs. 25·19.

The Goat Skin Sale closed with a good demand at advanced prices, the total quantity sold having been 1,190,000 skins, out of the 1,330,000 offered. The Sheep Skin Sale opened yesterday with a firm feeling, and with prices both for Madras and Bombay Skins ¼d. to 1d. per lb. higher.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 25-32d. per lb.; while Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 21-32d. for September deliveries, and 3 41-64d. for January-February. Surats also were 1-16d. per lb. lower. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, the price of Mid.-Uplands on the spot declined 1/8 cent per lb. to 6¾ cents per lb., owing to heavy arrivals; while October Futures were 12 points lower, at 6·57 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 30,000 bales; and the first arrivals of the new crop now give the following comparison with those in the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts	30,000	19,000	27,000
Two days' do.	48,000	29,000	42,000
Since 1st September	171,000	113,000	187,000

Here, the Cotton market has been dull to-day in sympathy with the above advices from the governing markets for this staple, and prices have declined Rs. 2 per candy, all round. Some forward contracts by exporters for purchase of Cotton of the new crop are reported, say, 200 bales each of "Fully Good" Julgaum, for January delivery, at Rs. 166; Fine" Broach, for March, at Rs. 199; and "Fully Good" Bhownugger, for April delivery, at Rs. 175½ per candy; no purchases of ready old stuff having transpired either on shippers' or local spinners' account.

WHEAT has remained dull in tone and very little export business passing. The price of Poppy has declined 1 anna per cwt., and our quotations are now as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	3	15	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	13	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	3	10	0 "
Red Delhi.....	"	3	5	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	3	8	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	7	0 "
Hard Red.....	"	3	6	0 "

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent today by shippers, the feeling in the market having been quiet and prices unaltered, except for *Linseed* which has declined in value 1 anna per cwt. to our quotations, say:—

Linseed.....	Rs. 7-13-0 to Rs. 7-15-0	p. cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	" 6-8-0	"
do. do. Cawnpore.	" 6-2-0 to 6-9-0	"
do. Red do.	" 5-14-0 to 6-2-6	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	564 bales.
Wheat.....	3,258 cwt.
Linseed	1,199 "
Rapeseed	3,991 "
Groundnuts	686 "
Castorseed.....	790 "
Rice	6,555 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, with no improvement, and only a little business, ready, and forward, has transpired to-day, at former rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 7-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a little of the latter, for near delivery having been placed at 1s. 1 9-16d. also a moderate amount at 1s. 1 19-32d. for the rest of the year, and 1s. 1 5/8d. for next year; but in the absence of enquiry for Bank remittance, rates hardened a little for the latter, and a fair amount of Telegraphic at 1s. 1½d. for October transfer onwards. Calcutta meantime fell 1-32d. from 1s. 1¼d. Telegraphic to 1s. 1 15-32d.; but on learning our later quotations, again recovered to 1s. 1¼d. and rates seemed steady here until just before the close, when speculators again came into the market, and we closed weak as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 7-16 to 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1 15-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1½d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 19-32d.	"
France do.	1·43	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 5-16 for 3½ per Cents for Money and 103¼ for the 1st October Account (103 1-16 having been quoted for the following settlement); and rates soon advanced 103 3-8, both for cash and the currency account leaving off on the same level; but with Fours quoted at 103, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in the two principal lines of Cotton Mill and Press Scrip to-day, and we note in the former, an advance of Rs. 35 in David; of Rs. 25 each in Morarji Gokaldas, and New Good Eastern; of Rs. 20 each in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Queen, and Jivraz Balloo; Rs. 10 in Imperial; of Rs. 7½ in James Greaves; of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, and Lukmidas; and a decline of Rs. 5 each in Hindustan, and Presidency; and of Rs. 10 each in Sholapore, and Western India, at our quotations. In Press Shares, Volkarts have advanced Rs. 30; and Mofussil, and Mercantile, Rs. 5 each; while East Indian have declined Rs. 10 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 15-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols.....	102 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes.....	104 ex
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58
Bar Silver	29 3/8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17,

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bombay (extra), left here yesterday afternoon for Bombay.

SUEZ, SEPT. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here from Bombay, this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here the day before yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here from Karachi, yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 18.

The P. and O. Company s. s. Japan arrived here this afternoon from Bombay.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 18.

Orient steamer Cuzco, from Aden, arrived.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne reached Aden, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 28th August, 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 25th Aug. 1894.	7,545,000
Balance to be remitted from 26th Aug. 1894 to 31st March 1895	9,455,000

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BRISTED—September 18, at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of J. Bristed, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WADYA—OOMRIGUR—September 16, the Parsi New Year's Day, at Chinchpogly, Bombay, by Dastoor Peshotun B. Sanjana, assisted by Erwad Darab P. Sanjana, Dhunjibhoy Ardeshir Wadya, to Meherbai, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Rustomji Shapurji Oomrigur.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUNBURY—September 11, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain W E Bunbury, of a son.

O'CONNER—September 6, at Kasauli, the wife of Surgeon-Major A P O'Conner, A M S, of a daughter.

PARK—September 12, at Allahabad, North-West Provinces, the wife of M H Park, of a son.

ROBERTSON—September 7, at Simla, the wife of Lionel Fraser Robertson, D P W, prematurely, of a son (still-born.)

MARRIAGE.

LESLIE—PALMER—September 10, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev J Lamb, B D, Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of William Palmer, Esq., Superintendent of Machinery, Port Commissioner's, to John Lawrence Leslie, British India Steam Navigation Co, eldest son of the late Captain James Morice Leslie.

DEATH.

ROBERTSON—September 7, at Simla, Evelyn Campbell, the wife of Lionel Fraser Robertson, D P W.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

RENEWED interest has been excited in the affairs of Madagascar by the action of the French Government in despatching M. Le Myre de Vilers to that country on a special mission for the purpose of ascertaining "whether the Hovas will submit to France, or if an expedition is necessary to compel them to do so." As the plenipotentiary who last year negotiated the Franco-Siamese Treaty at Bangkok, M. Le Myre de Vilers may be relied upon by his Government to carry out to the full the aggressive policy with which, according to all accounts, he has been entrusted. He is to receive the tangible support of four men-of-war, and it is noteworthy that even at this early stage in the crisis the French press "does not expect a pacific issue of the mission." In consonance with recent efforts to expand the sway of the Republic in Eastern waters, the expedition is hailed by the Paris press with enthusiasm, and Madagascar is spoken of as the French Australia of the future. Apart altogether from the ethical aspects of the question, there are, however, two grave difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of a project so ambitious as converting the third largest island in the world into a French colony, comparing in population and in material prosperity to the self-governing Australian possessions of her Majesty. The French have never been successful colonists, and in the present day, when the non-growth of population is causing so much anxiety to the French nation, there seems very little hope of her sons overflowing to the shores of Madagascar, and by their frugal industry making it a second Australia. It is true that in recent years the colonial possessions of the Republic have been considerably increased, both in Africa and Asia. But it is remarkable that of the thirty-one millions with which her colonies, dependencies, and protectorates (excluding Algeria and Tunis) are peopled, not more than half-a-million are Frenchmen. Notwithstanding the fact that recent legislative enactments in France have been in the direction of teaching the people that happy is the man who hath his quiver full of children, inasmuch as he thereby obtains partial exemption from certain taxes, the excess of births over deaths, small as it has long been, continues to diminish. Under these circumstances, the question may well be put to French statesmen, whether this is a time to plant vineyards, and build houses in distant lands. Another formidable obstacle to the ability of France to transform Madagascar into a second edition of the Australian Colonies is the hurtful effect the climate of the island, especially on the eastern Coast, has upon the health and vigour of European constitutions.

Under the Treaty of 1885 a French resident resides at the Court of Queen Ranavalona II. and controls all foreign relations. By the same instrument France obtained the fort of Diego Suarez as a naval station, together with a war indemnity of £400,000. The Malagasy Government, however, distinctly declined to admit the political rights claimed by France; and, as lately as June, 1891, granted an exequatur to a new German representative without any reference to the French resident. This assertion of independence was the more remarkable as a few months earlier Great Britain had formally acknowledged a French protectorate over the island. In view of this convention, England has consistently refrained from intervening or from giving its opinion respecting a treaty which each party interprets in its own way. In the absence of more specific information it is not easy to ascertain the immediate cause of the present crisis, but there is every reason to suppose that it is connected with the rumours so prevalent at the end of last year, that the Hovas were arming themselves and making other similar preparations against the Power supposed to be protecting them; and that they were placing obstacles in the way of French commercial enterprise. The strategical importance of the naval station acquired by France under the treaty is considerably over-rated according to the views of an English correspondent resident at Ambohimarina. The bottom of the Bay of Diego Suarez runs far inland, and as the north-east of the island is very narrow, the bay would have to be defended on its west side, far more elaborately than at its sea entrance. The Hova garrison and town of Ambohimarina lies close to the sea, and about fifteen miles south of the bay. The garrison is a precipitous and impregnable rock, rising fourteen hundred feet out of the plain, and entered at its last stage by a ladder. The fortress is held by the Hova Governor-General Ratoveld, who commands the whole northern part of Madagascar, and represents the Queen in keeping the French within their boundaries. By the treaty of 1885, one mile and a-half of territory was ceded to France all round the Bay, except at the north, where she was granted four miles, that being stated by her at the time as sufficient for her military establishments. By this stipulation M. Froger, the French representative, has refused to abide, and hence the strained relations existing between the Hovas and their European neighbours. In French maps the settlement is represented even as south of the rocky fortress of Ambohimarina. The governor of this fortress, however, is a man of tact, education, and determination. In the opinion of the well-informed correspondent alluded to above, enormous encroachments would have been made by M. Froger had not his designs been frustrated by the tact and resourcefulness of the Governor. The villages scattered in the plains around the Bay, but outside the limit of the foreign settlement, have lately been made the object of frequent attack by the French. The quarrel began by Governor Froger writing to forbid the taking of wood from the forest by the Malagasy. Governor Ratovelo replied that as the forest was outside the mile-and-a-half limit, France had no power to interfere, and he would continue to take whatever timber was required. A few days afterwards M. Froger sent some gendarmes before daylight to a village, called Ambibaka, thirty miles inland, cut down the Hova flagstaff, and took seven native officers prisoners. These officers had not been released, when the letter from which these facts are taken was written.

As a consequence of this arbitrary proceeding all diplomatic relations between the Governor of Ambohimarina and the Governor of Diego Suarez have ceased, and the question of the right of the French to arrest Hova officers outside the limits of the foreign settlement has been referred to the French Resident-General and the Prime Minister of Madagascar, who is husband of the Queen, and in whom all executive authority is vested. The day after the Ambibaka incident the whole country-side was covered with Hova troops. The women of the district found safety in the rocky fastness of Ambohimarina, where the stores of rice were taken. The native soldiers then marched to Ambibaka, to replace the colours of their Queen, but with strict orders not to fire on the French unless first assailed. The French, under the impression that the Hova force was a large one, retreated without any attempt at fighting, and the Malagasy flag was again hoisted. Governor Froger subsequently requested the colonel of the maritime garrison to call out the troops, but, probably remembering the fate of M. Dupleix, he refused to do so without orders from Paris. In this dilemma Governor Froger published a proclamation calling upon loyal sons of the Republic to organise a volunteer corps. It is said that he has also sought for the aid of a petty Native Prince, Tsialana, who was invited to Diego, and induced to sign a treaty, agreeing to furnish France with a certain number of soldiers. But the Prince spoke without his book, for not only has the Hova Governor taken steps to annul the treaty, but the subjects of the weak and vacillating Tsialana have shown unmistakeable signs of disinclination to be pressed into the service of foreigners. Attacks have been made on other villages besides Ambibaka, and the Hova posts on the territory surrounding Diego are being carefully guarded. French soldiers beat round at night, hoping to cut down the flagstaffs and to plant the Republican colours in their stead. The English correspondent who describes these recent movements, can give no forecast as to how the matter will end. He is quite convinced, however, that the question of the delimitation of the frontier of Diego Suarez is one on which the Hovas will not give way without hostilities. "They believe," he adds, "that the moment they show weakness, and let the French begin to take, they will go on taking till nothing is left, so they prefer to have the issue fought out at the first step." The French are equally determined to gain their point, so that present circumstances very plainly point to an outbreak of war, as the outcome of one more attempt on the part of France to conquer a territory upon which it has long kept an envious eye.

THE reported route of the Chinese Army in Korea by the Japanese is said by Reuter to have been confirmed. It appears from the telegram that a great battle was fought at Ping-Yang, which was subsequently captured. The Chinese lost very heavily, their casualties in killed, wounded, and prisoners numbering sixteen thousand, while twenty thousand more surrendered. These are gigantic figures, and it was not believed that there were so many troops in Korea. The numerical strength of the two armies, as nearly as could be gathered three weeks ago, was twenty-five thousand Chinese and twenty thousand Japanese. Reinforcements were expected, but the Chinese troops under orders, were, according to a Hongkong paper, very inferior in every respect to picked European-drilled veterans who had up to that time been employed against the Japanese. Up to the 24th August there had not been any meeting between the two main armies, and the engagements which had so far taken place were comparatively insignificant. Ping-Yang, it was expected, would be the scene of the most important encounter, for the Chinese had made it their headquarters, and had taken up what was deemed to be a strong position. Saturday's battle, has, therefore turned the tide again in favour of the Japanese. The war news by the China mail, which arrived yesterday, is remarkably meagre, and just as contradictory as ever. We give extracts from both Chinese and Japanese contemporaries in another column, and from these it would appear that prospects at the end of August were distinctly less favourable to Japan. Though the accounts published on both sides must be largely discounted, it was generally believed as certain that the Chinese force at Asan, some distance to the south of Seoul, after being driven from its position by a superior number of Japanese, got away to the North, outflanking the Japanese at Seoul and Chemulpo. At the same time the main army of Chinese, in three divisions, entered Korea from the North, and the Southern force joined it near Ping-Yang. A small body of Japanese had been sent northward to prevent the junction, but was easily overpowered, General Yah Chi Chiu, who was in command at Asan, was appointed generalissimo in Korea, but while he had been preparing, another Japanese force, sent by sea, landed near Tatung, on the west coast, some distance north of Chemulpo. This was driven back; and the Chinese asserted that the Japanese had entirely lost heart, and were being driven back southward. Although every small engagement was magnified into a victory, in order to put heart into a very despondent army, several suicides had already occurred among them, according to the special correspondent of a Chinese paper, and they were reported to be very low-spirited indeed. I think, writes he, the Japanese are very sorry they have begun, and if there was a way of retreating honourably they certainly would do so. From the Japanese reports, however, it appears that the Japanese had merely thrown forward small bodies of troops to check the southward advance of the large Chinese army, pending the arrival of reinforcements from Japan, strong enough to drive the enemy over the northern border again. On the other hand it was claimed that the Chinese army at Yashan outwitted the Japanese in a way which was not creditable to the military skill of the latter. While the Japanese were making their triumphal entry into Seoul with the spoils of a victory—nine mountain guns, some ammunition and stores—the Chinese were marching around to the east of Seoul, and appear to have quickly joined the main body of the Chinese Army. The entire affair at Yashan, if we may believe Anglo-Chinese correspondents, was very discreditable to the Japanese all round. Not only did the army march round them and get safely up to Pyeng An, but the Japanese fired on their own countrymen and killing several hundreds of them, thinking they were Chinese, not being able to distinguish them at night. At Yashan the Japanese killed and wounded were between nine hundred and a thousand men. It is now however Japan's day of exultation, for, although they were unable to prevent the junction of the Chinese forces, they have been able by their superior generalship and training to overcome the combined force. Undoubtedly, Japan has asserted her naval supremacy, but China has expressed her intention of regaining it by purchasing war vessels with which to crush the Japanese. How she will be able to do this is not easily to be understood, seeing that vessels on the way out both for China and Japan have been detained. The Chinese, at last recognising the advantage of employing European advisers, have engaged the services of Major Von Hanneken to advise with his generalissimo, but the step was apparently taken too late.

A HOME paper, anxious to increase its reputation in India, cries out for a Mansion House Relief Fund, in aid of the sufferers by the Gohna Lake floods. Our contemporary tells its readers they may soon expect to hear of considerable areas of cultivated land having been scoured by the tremendous deluge, and "what that means to the Indian ryot, only those know who come into personal touch with this poverty-stricken class." Two questions, it continues, here present themselves—can England relieve the misery of these poor creatures? and does any obligation fall on England? To the first of these our contemporary replies undoubtedly; it would only need to employ the same instrumentality that formerly raised a handsome sum for the relief of sufferers by the floods in China. A much smaller amount, it thinks, would probably suffice in the present case, as the area of devastation is considerably smaller and less densely populated. In reply to the second question, the journal says it may be contended that the Indian Government can do all that is needful. That is true it remarks, but just now the Calcutta Treasury is so gravely embarrassed that it has had to lay hands on the Famine Relief Fund, and the Gohna sufferers could only be relieved, at the cost of increasing the deficit. Therefore our contemporary preferred to put the matter on higher grounds, both of policy and of humanity. A Mansion House Relief Fund, it suggests, would be exactly the proof of British sympathy which would go home to the native mind, and our contemporary objects to the Indian Government relieving the sufferers as its administration would, of necessity, be on stringently economical lines, but if its means were supplemented by a few thousand pounds from England, there would be money for expenditure sufficient for the need. Now was ever a charity sermon less necessary or was ever the labour of a writer more uselessly thrown away. There has been practically no suffering; certainly none that Government in its own way cannot relieve.

ON more than one occasion Lord Harris has publicly admitted his inability to fully understand native music, and no doubt many other Europeans resident in India would have to make the same admission if interrogated on the point. Mr. Bhavanrav A. Pingle's recently issued book on "Indian Music" may be commended to readers of this class as calculated to lead them to a better understanding of the subject. The writer is an ardent admirer of the art of which he treats, and he gives the reader the benefit of a somewhat deep study of the deductions of Darwin, Herbert Spencer, and other English authors on the phenomena of sound. The history of Indian music and the theory of "sweet sounds" in general are tre

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

COMPLETE OVERTHROW OF THE CHINESE ARMY IN KOREA.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Reports received from various sources confirm the utter overthrow of the Chinese Army in Korea after the great battle fought between the Chinese and the Japanese at Ping-Yang, on Saturday last.

According to one report 20,000 Chinese surrendered to the Japanese at Ping-Yang.

LATER.

THE CHINESE LOSSES.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE JAPANESE VICTORY.

Later particulars received here from the seat of war in Korea regarding the battle of Ping-Yang, show that the major portion of the Chinese loss consists in wounded.

The Chinese loss in killed is stated to be about 2,000 men, and among the prisoners there are five Chinese Generals.

The prisoners are being despatched to Japan in batches of a thousand each.

The English newspapers publish leading articles upon the Japanese victory, and in their comments point out the immense importance of it rendering Japan a considerable Eastern Power in future.

COUNT KALNOKY ON THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

DISARMAMENT "IMPOSSIBLE."

VIENNA, SEPT. 17.

Count Kalnoky delivered a long speech on foreign affairs before the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation to-day.

The Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, in summing up his criticism of the general situation, dwelt upon the growing friendliness, which is observed between all the Powers in Europe, and their appreciation of the pacific objects aimed at by the Triple Alliance. Nevertheless, he said, it was impossible to lay aside the sword until Europe was sure that the guarantees for the maintenance of peace existed beyond all possible doubt.

THE SILVER QUESTION AND THE WAR.

MEXICO, SEPT. 17.

The President of the Mexican Republic, in opening the second session of the Congress, yesterday, said that the war in Korea delayed the meeting of the Conference to discuss the Silver question in which Mexico, the Asiatic, and the American States intended to take part.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with the English mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 a.m., to-day; and the same Company's s. s. Rome left for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

AN INTER-TRIBAL ENCOUNTER ON THE KURRAM BORDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

It is officially reported that an encounter took place to-day between the Chikkai and the Cherzai Khan tribes, on the Kurram border.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

The question regarding reformatory schools in India will be taken into consideration immediately when the Government of India will decide what steps should be taken in amending these laws, on the lines suggested by the local Governments.

The following is the programme of the next meeting of the Council of his Excellency the Viceroy:—Bills to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, and repeal certain sections of the Punjab Laws Act; the Bill to amend the Burma Municipal Act; and the Bill to amend certain enactments relating to the Army.

Sir Antony Macdonnel will introduce the Bill to amend the Lower Burma Village Act. The Select Committee on the Burma Bill will report at the following meeting of the Council; and the Select Committee on the Army Bill will present its report with the report on the Articles of War Bill, at the same time. The Select Committee on the Civil Procedure Code will report within one month.

The following Select Committees have been nominated:—On the Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code, the Hon'ble Mr. Khan Singh Bedi, Sir A. Macdonnel, and Sir A. Miller; on the Munipal Act, the Hon'ble Sir A. Macdonnel, the Hon'ble Mr. Westland, and Sir A. Miller; and on certain enactments relating to the Army, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Sir A. Miller, Sir A. Macdonnel, and General Brackenbury.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

The conversion of the four per cent. Loans in India, on the 17th September, amounted to 268 lakhs of rupees.

THE WAZIRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 18.

No news has yet been received as to the decision of the Waziri jirgah, which met at Kaniguram. The Mahsud section of the tribe have not yet changed their hostile attitude.

THE CANTONMENT CODE.

The new Cantonment Code will be published next month. Certain members of the committee, appointed last year to revise the Code, will assemble at Calcutta in the coming winter to make final revisions in accordance with the criticisms of local Governments.

THE NORTHERN CHIN HILLS.

The Northern Chin Hills will be made over to the new military police battalion.

ARMY RE-ORGANISATION.

A despatch from the Secretary of State on army re-organisation will be considered at once by the Government of India. H. E. the Governor-General's General Order for the carrying out of the scheme will probably be issued before the close of the Simla session.

ENGLISH SPORTSMEN IN THE INTERIOR OF TIBET.

News has been received that General Channer who with Captains Lyster and Bouchire, has been on a shooting expedition Tibetwards, had penetrated to the Manasarowar Lake, a locality rarely reached by sportsmen. Owing to jealousy the Tibetans—who showed passive hostility to the travellers—broke down the bridges, &c., but did not interfere with their movements.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 31.

THE new Chairman of the Manchester Ship Canal Company made a very favourable impression by his masterly exposition of facts and figures at the half-yearly meeting on Tuesday. From Mr. Bythell's statement it appears that after making provision for all the expenditure incurred up to June 30, including interest on debentures and for the estimated cost of new works ordered, the remaining balance of unappropriated resources amounted to £512,000. That sum included the remainder of the last £500,000 of the loan from the Manchester Corporation, the bulk of which had been received since June 30. As regarded the payments to be made out of that sum, they had first to furnish £50,000, the cost of dredging during the current half-year. The expenditure of that money would not remove the whole of the silt from the canal, but it would cut a broad channel through it to the depth of twenty-six feet, sufficient for the safe navigation of any vessel. Having given some interesting figures relating to the revenue and expenditure on the canal, the Chairman spoke at length upon the prospects of the undertaking, referring in particular to the efforts which are being made to secure foreign traffic, a matter of vital importance, to which, as there is some reason to think, sufficient weight was scarcely attached at an earlier period in the history of the canal. The directors build considerable hopes upon the future trade in American cattle, which is to be developed by the completion of the lairages now in process of building by the Manchester Corporation. Incidental mention was made of the pollution of the canal by sewage, an evil which has been unpleasantly apparent up to the present time, but which will shortly be entirely done away with, as the districts which have hitherto contributed to cause an objectionable state of things are to be compelled to dispose of their sewage otherwise. Mr. Bythell said that when he looked back upon the difficulties, the competition, and the inertia with which they had had to contend, his opinion was that they had made a very good beginning. And then came a sly hit at "some of their friends who had derived benefit from the canal, who did not seem to act in a very liberal spirit," and who seemed to think that before putting their traffic on the canal they must squeeze the shipowners, the Canal Company, and everybody else as much as possible. Mr. Bythell also gave specific instances of savings effected by using the canal, and urged that, in view of the expected development of facilities for conducting the traffic, shippers should not allow themselves to be tied down by conferences in future. Indeed, the predominant note of the speech was that only one great difficulty remained—that of inducing traders to seize a golden opportunity of profit without the usual preliminary exercise of staring at it blankly for months or years. The first duty of the company, the duty of providing a safe waterway and a staff competent to deal perfectly with any amount of traffic, is now performed. Unlike a railway, the canal will need to spend very little more as its business increases. To pass the present handful of traffic up and down the waterway by night or day a double staff of men are already employed at the bridges and locks. Without any increase in the staff ten vessels could be easily brought up to Manchester for every one that comes now. It is the same with all the other main heads of working expenditure. "If," as Mr. Bythell says, "you can imagine twenty steamers coming up to-morrow bringing 60,000 tons of cargo, there would be no expenditure entailed upon us." The canal is an extreme instance of that class of enterprise in which the proportion of net gain to business done increases with extraordinary rapidity. The first six months' work shows a net revenue of £8,023, the receipts being £44,308, and the expenditure £36,285. If the traffic were doubled in the next six months there would be no perceptible increase in expenditure to set against the doubling of receipts. The net revenue would be not twice but six times as large as it is now. According to the *Manchester Guardian* the only question is, How long will this first step of doubling the traffic take? That it will be done sooner or later, unless the economic instinct dies out in man, is certain.

While Manchester merchants are devising ways and means to attract custom for its canal, the traders of the United States are greatly concerned at the failure of Congress to pass the Nicaragua Canal Bill which provides for the guaranteeing of the bonds of the Canal Company by the United States Government, has excited apprehension in the South and elsewhere that the canal concession may be sold to some European syndicate or Government. English capitalists are said to be negotiating a purchase. There is no doubt that had England occupied a similar position as America she would long since have embraced the opportunity offered to secure its control. But the United States has remained idle, while the prize is slipping from its grasp. Apart from the political advantage of its control, the canal would be of incalculable advantage to the United States in a commercial way. It would bring Baltimore and Norfolk as near India, China, and Japan as London now is through the Suez Canal. It would be of especial advantage to the South, as indeed it would be to the whole country. The trade which now flows from those countries to the Pacific slope would even be greater to the Atlantic ports, and thence on to Europe. The distance saved by the Nicaragua Canal between New York and San Francisco would be 8,267 miles, and between San Francisco and New Orleans the saving would be 9,392 miles. A Virginian paper goes so far as to say that the opening of this great inter-oceanic waterway would practically revolutionise the trade of the world, and adds "if Congress fails to act with promptness it will be too late to save the enterprise to the American people."

The new American tariff which came into force the other day will benefit one or more industries; will unsettle others for a time; and, after a few legal decisions on points that careless drafting has left doubtful, it will settle for a considerable time the duties on imports into America. It is not so easy to say how it is likely to affect trade generally. As a North County paper points out, tariffs may limit trade, or may widen the bounds in which it may be profitably carried on. There are some things which countries must buy; this country cannot grow wheat enough for its needs, and must enlarge its growth by purchase. The United States needs some of our productions similarly, and it will buy these whatever the duty may be. But there are branches of trade in which tariffs make geographical limits to trade. We sell, for instance, steel rails cheaper than the makers in the United States; but though we have low ocean freights, a duty can be so levied that our rails are dearer a few miles inland than are those locally produced; but a lower tariff enlarges the area we can sell in. This is how the new tariff will render possible a wider export trade in some articles with the United States. But the lowering of the tariff has its danger to the import trades as well as its favour. Cheaper raw materials, for instance, will allow the manufacturers in the United States to produce cheaper, and thus to undersell some of their foreign competitors. We shall have to wait some time to see the extent of the operation of the two laws of tariffs—to check and to widen trade facilities—before we can very exactly define the working of the new tariff which Mr. Cleveland did not care either to approve or to reject.

Mr. A. J. Wilson, editor of the *Investor's Review*, is one of those critics who, when they have any vested interest, or any financial policy to attack, cry aloud and spare not. He has often criticised the management of the Bank of England, and takes the opportunity of the bi-centary of that institution to return to the attack. In commencing a long list of shortcomings Mr. Wilson says:—On July 27 last the Bank of England was two-hundred years old. There is considerable scope for fine writing in that fact, and some have tried it. We shall abstain, for, when all is said, the bank has endured less because of excellence in itself than because its creation nearly coincided with the beginning of the development of the Empire. Also it would have been utterly bankrupt many times in its history but for the fact that the strength of the nation stood behind it, supporting it as no other credit machine in the country has ever been supported. For the last fifty years, moreover, the bank has played anything but a leading part in the commercial affairs of the nation. So far has it been from doing this that, had it depended on itself for the power to keep alive, it is probable that it would long ago have either disappeared altogether or have been absorbed, like so many other private banking co-partneries, into another and more vigorous institution. It has lived on because it is the Government bank and has the credit of the nation behind it, and because it keeps the national cash reserve, not because it has continuously played a great part in the mercantile annals of the Empire. And for the same reason it will continue to live, no matter what its management may be, or how far it may be left behind in the competition for such purely banking business as there may be to do. In concluding his article Mr. Wilson says:—"In one sense, nothing permanent which is the work of man can ever be brought into being. But if the Bank of England can be re-constituted so as to be able to brave and survive the storms of another couple of centuries, it is as much as we dare hope for. It cannot, as it now stands, brave any storm whatever without bringing into peril the entire credit of the Empire. And as far as may be judged at present, the next great strain to fall upon it, and upon us all, will come from the breakdown of public credit in some of the outlying portions of this Empire. We shall see the day, and before very long too, when the supreme question for the people of this country will be whether to take the entire burden of imperial extravagance everywhere on our own backs, or to let some debt-swamped portions of the Empire go. When that time comes we shall find the Bank of England, as now constituted and furnished, among the weakest credit engendering and nurturing institutions the folly of man could devise."

Manchester merchants are still keeping a careful watch on the Indian import duties question. Representatives of the Parliamentary Committee of the United Cotton Manufacturers' Association have just had an interview with Mr. Holland, M.P., on the Indian import duties question. It is thought in Manchester that in view of the holidays no fresh proposal will be made or considered for at least a couple of months. In the meantime the employers' and operatives' committees are closely watching the matter, and action will be taken thereon if deemed necessary.

Respecting the Indian silver debt Mr. A. J. Wilson, writes in the current number of his magazine in the following characteristic fashion:—"Speaking vulgarly, the Government of India has got its silver creditors by the wool, and is making them feel it. A forcible—for it is little else—conversion of the various rupee debts, of which over a thousand million rupees are in existence, is in progress, by which the Government will save half per cent. in interest. To holders of these debts here—and they are mostly held here or by Europeans in the East who bought them at much higher gold prices—the process is one of great cruelty, and the London market—every silver creditor—is therefore much disgusted. It, however, is much easier for the Indian Administration to fleece its creditors than to root out its own abuses or stop the waste and peculation which go on at the India Office and the War Office in London. And its policy of trying to stop the incoming tide of insolvency with a bass broom has temporarily put the means of punishing the silver creditor into its hands. By trying to obstruct the natural and inevitable tendency of the rupee to fall in price, the Treasuries of the Government in India have become choked up with silver. Bills on India are not sold in London as usual, so that these rupees may be drawn out and replaced in circulation. The Government raises money here on sterling loans and advances instead, and therefore, while its debt here expands apace, its riches in India embarrass it. . . . . To us, then, it seems that the policy of the Government of India in regard to its silver debt is a policy of spite. It is enraged that its master-stroke in closing the mints has made it the laughing-stock of sensible mankind, and still more angry, because nothing moves the stolid Englishman to accept 10s. in the pound from the Indian Government under the benevolent-looking fraud of bimetallism; so it made up its mind to let the silver creditors feel the misery of their position to the uttermost. A more foolish attitude could not be adopted; but we have ceased to look for anything except the height of folly from the British rulers of India. By these conversions they are merely hastening the catastrophe towards which our Eastern Empire has been marching ever since the suppression of the Mutiny."

The quantity of India and Ceylon teas catalogued to be sold by auction this week exceeds that offered last week by 5,386 packages. The offerings so far have been generally of good quality, and competition has been active. All fine teas show an upward tendency; in fact, the market is strong at advancing prices for all sorts. Colombo telegrams give the exports of Ceylon teas for this month as 2,000,000lb. less than those of July, and nearly 4,000,000lb. than those of June. This has probably helped to influence prices, for the deliveries do not appear to be quite so heavy as in July. The quantity of all growths on which duty has been paid for the current month up to the 26th instant is 12,493,786lb., against 12,821,099lb. in August, 1893, and 13,744,567lb. last month, up to the 27th. Ceylon tea, however, continues in great favour, and the exports from 1st January, 1894, to 31st July reached 52,046,376lb., compared with 30,291,164lb. during the same period of 1893. While the trade with the United Kingdom shows an increase of 874,894lb., that with Australia has been increased by 1,011,116lb. The shipments to America, though only 146,539lb., are also larger. As regards the Indian exports, there is a decline to the United Kingdom, the total since the commencement of the season to the middle of August being 29,720,000lb., against 29,830,000lb. for the corresponding period of 1893.

For some years strangers and even Londoners in many cases have been puzzled by an immense building which dwarfs everything on the Thames Embankment, particularly its neighbour, the Savoy Hotel. This building is "Hobb's Folly," one of the assets in connection with the Liberator societies. Always interesting, it promises to be more so, for the Official Receiver, finding it impossible to sell or let the place on satisfactory terms, has entered upon the experiment, perhaps unprecedented in annals of the Bankruptcy Court, of converting it into a hotel. The Receiver is doing the work on a colossal scale. From first to last nearly a million will have been spent on the building. With seven hundred and fifty bedrooms, it will be one of the largest hotels in the world. Big as the edifice is, it is being made bigger. The additions are planned to enclose a great courtyard. Salisbury-street, Strand, has been demolished to make way for an entrance, and another will overlook the Embankment.

Several shipowners' organisations are making efforts to obtain a reduction of the fees charged by Lloyd's for surveys and classifications.

The trouble between the Pullman Company and their employes is likely to have a curious sequel, and one that may considerably affect the legal position of great manufacturing corporations whose work-people are also their tenants. The city of Pullman is in many respects a model industrial town, and those who lived in it were certainly better housed than the majority of the workers in Chicago or New York. Their homes had an altogether pleasanter environment, and the sanitary and social arrangements were of a superior kind. But whatever there is, including streets, libraries, churches, and schools, belongs to the Pullman Company, and the town is conducted as part of the work of that corporation. Many work-people in other cities buy their own houses; no man could buy a house in Pullman. Hence, perhaps, some of the dissatisfaction. The Attorney-General of the State of Illinois asks the courts to declare that the charter of incorporation of the Pullman Palace Car Company is void on the ground that its provisions have been violated. The charter empowers the company "to purchase, acquire, and hold such real estate as may be deemed necessary for the successful prosecution of their business, and may have power to sell and convey the same." This authority, it is now contended, does not extend to the creation and ownership of a town, with its churches, school-houses, theatres, and hotels. A point is also made of the fact that the company own in Chicago an office building which is valued at 2,000,000dol., and of which three-fourths is not used for its own business purposes, but is let to others. Broadly speaking, the contention is that the company is only entitled to hold such real property as is needed for its manufacturing and commercial operations.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 17.

10 p.m.	77·1

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

6 a.m.	74·5
10 a.m.	75·9
12 p.m.	79·2
4 p.m.	77·0

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

1ST ROUND.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY *VS.* BOMBAY ROVERS.

THE Rovers met the Durham Light Infantry in the second tie of the first round, and the improved play and consistent form, which the home eleven have been showing right through the season, drew a large crowd of spectators to see how they would shape against one of the best regimental teams in the Presidency. The easy defeat of the Durhams by the Yorkshire Light Infantry in the Poona competition led some to believe that they had deteriorated, and the pretty general opinion was that the Rovers would win their tie. But this expectation was sadly disappointed. The civilians lost their heads completely, and played several points below their real form. The Durhams on the contrary played with splendid combination, and won a well-earned victory by two goals to love.

With commendable punctuality Lieutenant Tulloch, who again officiated as referee, set the teams in action on the stroke of five o'clock, the Rovers playing against the wind kicked off, and made such a fine rush down the ground that Gale, the Durham right back, had to kick into touch to relieve the pressure. As soon as the ball was returned to the middle the military right wing collared it, and by some clever passing got within shooting distance of the Rovers' sticks. Walton, however, hung on to the assailants with great tenacity and two well-meant shots by McKiernan went wide on account of his opposition. The Rovers, however, were both pressed and a fine loud shot by Enderby was stopped just in time by Stevenson, who kicked behind. In the scrimmage which resulted from the penalty "hands" were given against the soldiers, which allowed the home team much needed relief. Brown and Langton by good fast play changed the scene of action, and secured a corner which Brown placed badly, and a capital opportunity for scoring was lost. The Durham forwards then swept down the field overwhelming all opposition, and Enderby again tried to break through Stevenson's defence, but the latter was too alert and sent the ball to the Simpsons on the right, who backing up each other in good style passed Solari, and the elder Simpson had a fine chance of shooting, but delayed too long, and was robbed of the ball by Meehan. Gissing on the left sprinted down and sent in a fine shot from an acute angle, but the ball was returned by the Rovers' goal-keeper. The Durhams, however, kept hammering at it, and gave the Rovers' backs no peace, and the play was confined to the near vicinity of the home goal. After a good deal of scrimmaging, in which the Rovers' half-backs were utterly helpless, Meehan tried, and Mac-Farlane in attempting to stop the ball sent it through his own goal. The Rovers pulled themselves together a bit after this repulse and the game became more equal.

In the second period the home team began well, and the Simpsons made a determined attack, but Eastwood got his hand in the way which enabled the soldiers to make a diversion. They again became the aggressors and easily broke through the opposition offered them. Enderby after some fighting put the ball through, but was declared offside. Nothing daunted the forwards returned to the attack, and some pretty passing by McCann and Enderby put the Rovers' goal again in danger. Mc-Farlane and Walton did all they could to defend the position, but had at last to give way before the fierce onslaught, and Enderby put a second goal to the credit of his side. In the remaining ten minutes of play the Rovers worked hard to score, but the defence of their opponents was much too good for them, and the game ended in favour of the Durhams by two goals to *nil*.

The play was fast and interesting throughout, and there is no doubt that the better team won. The following were the teams:—

ROVERS.		DURHAMS.
Stevenson	Goal	Basinett
McFarlane	Backs	Solari
Walton		Gale
Ellis	Half-backs	Meehan
Catchpole		Watson
Allan		Yates
A. Simpson	Forwards	McCann
F. Simpson		McKiernan
Eastwood		Enderby
Langton		Gissing
A. Brown		Chatterton

The Royal Scots will play the Yorkshire Light Infantry this afternoon.

By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Luard and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will perform the following programme, at 5 o'clock, this evening:—

Quick March	After the Ball	A. Hind
Overture	Light Cavalry	F. V. Suppe
Valse	Toreador	T. P. Royle
Cavatina	Anna Bolena	Donizetti
Polka	La Toia Merveilleuse	Fahrbach
Galop	Always Jolly	Zikoff

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ORDER AT THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is delightful to observe Mr. Dharamsi's innocent surprise at finding that I should have really thought of replying to his long letter, and thus "compelled" him to rejoin. In the last of his three long letters, he now tries to seek refuge under the sacred infallibility of the Minutes of the Corporation and the "skill and ability" of the Municipal Secretary. Nobody has a higher appreciation of Mr. Barrow's capacity than I have; but I am sure that Mr. Barrow himself makes no claim to infallibility, and would readily admit that his notes on points of order have had to be sometimes corrected. I have not the least doubt but that for my unfortunate absence (I left Bombay the very night) he would have asked me to look over his notes of the point taken by me, as he had done on numerous previous occasions. And Mr. Dharamsi forgets that the Municipal Act does not makes the minutes even *prima facie* proof of their correctness. I should have liked to have stopped here, but as Mr. Dharamsi impeaches the correctness of the account given by me, though most charitably at the expence of my memory, on the strength of the correspondence between the minutes and the reports in the two English dailies, I, on my part, am "compelled" to mention two circumstances. The first is, that, on the face of them, these reports are not the *verbatim* notes, shorthand or otherwise, taken at the time, for, in that case, there would have been the details of the different parts taken by each speaker. They are simply an abbreviated summary of what was supposed and understood to have been said. The second is, that it was at the request of Mr. Dharamsi himself, made after the meeting was over, that the report of the proceedings was not given in full. In fairness to Mr. Dharamsi, I may add that in a conversation which I had with him yesterday, he denies the correctness of the terms of the request; but that is a matter between him and those to whom he made his request.

I do not for a moment charge anybody with intentional mis-statement. I can well understand that nothing is more easy than to confound what I said about the invariable practice established in the Corporation with a ruling made *by* the Corporation, and to tack on to that the undeniably subsequent mention of the names of Messrs. Telang and Peterson. It is curious and instructive that in a report published to-day in one of the Gujarati dailies of yesterday's meeting of the Corporation, Mr. Dharamsi is made to say that he could not allow the latter part of Dr. Dinsha's amendment to be put before the meeting, while what he really said was that it was an unadvised one, though he could not prevent it from being placed before the meeting.

But why obscure the simple issue? Will Mr. Dharamsi deny that the reference to Messrs. Telang and Peterson did not come out in the exact manner described by me? When talking with Mr. Dharamsi yesterday evening, there were several of the most prominent members of the Corporation around us, and they each and all corroborated my description of the circumstances under which I interjected the reference *from my seat*.

I could say something about various other remarks in Mr. Dharamsi's letter. But I think this correspondence should not be lengthened beyond what is absolutely necessary.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 18. PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

THE WESTERN INDIA CLUB BALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 17.

THE annual ball of the club was given last night, about four hundred guests accepting the invitation of the committee. The ball was a grand success, the arrangements of the committee displaying a great amount of forethought for the comfort of their numerous guests. The extensive grounds of the club were beautifully illuminated for the occasion, and presented quite a fairy scene. Coloured lamps and Chinese lanterns were artistically arranged amongst the greenery, little fountains prettily lighted up, and a number of soft green lights in the new fernery all added to the picturesqueness of the scene. Inside the ball room was simply but effectively decorated with hanging ferns, while in the porch a huge block of ice surrounded by flowers and lights made a pretty ornament. The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry was in attendance. The supper-room was carefully arranged, a number of tables being dotted about the room in a convenient manner. The dancing commenced about 9-45, on the arrival of his Excellency the Governor, who was preceded by the Government House Staff. Dancing was carried on till twelve o'clock, when the supper interval gave a relief to the crowded ball-room, the usual extra dances taking place. The ball was a great success.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, with the English mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 4 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at 10 a.m., on Sunday. The Clyde, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rome, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Sir John Jervis-White-Jervis, Major C. and Mrs. Dempster, Rev. K. E. Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Combridge, Master Combridge, Mr. Geo. Fleming, Mr. R. H. Morse, Mr. Da Costa, Mr. J. H. Clably, Capt. J. C. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. Cassell, Mrs. Hewett, Mrs. Ffrench-Mullen and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hindmarsh, Capt. F. H. Jackson, Mr. A. H. Smith, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Newing, Mrs. Stodart, Mrs. Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Dosset, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. H. S. Smith, Mr. P. M. Lushington, Mr. K. Rallaagi, Mr. E. J. Cockerton, Lieut. and Mrs. Bramley.

From Brindisi: Capt. Birch, Capt. Prior, General and Mrs. Blundell, Mr. A. J. Grant, Capt. H. H. Butler, Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Ffrench-Mullen, Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Capt. Johnstone, Major C. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hexton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jesse, Mr. Moncrieffe, Mr. P. Greenfell, Dr. Buchanan, Capt. and Mrs. Ratcliffe, Mr. G. H. Coningham, Mr. E. M. Coventry, Mr. G. S. Forbes, Mr. C. P. Bird, Lieut. Glanville, R.A., Mr. W. Raitt, Mr. Wildeblood, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Davis, and Mr. Wyvil Thompson.

For Karachi.—Miss Black.

THE REMISSION OF ONE AND A HALF LAKHS OF RUPEES.—II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter published in your issue of the 6th instant I showed that the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor on the now famous remission that "it has more than once been found necessary to grant remissions to farmers under the guaranteed minimum vend system when the circumstances were exceptional," lame as it was, did not apply in the present case where the contract extended to over two years, and I will now add what I stated in effect in my last letter that the remission is pure unmitigated favouritism. Further on, Mr. Trevor stated that "in the case referred to the farmer had not tendered for the contract but had undertaken it by special request as the person best fitted by experience and other qualifications to carry through the introduction of the central distillery still-head duty and minimum guaranteed vend system into the district of Khandesh, a work of admittedly exceptional difficulty." To say that this farmer is "the person best fitted" for the task is a reflection on the other old farmers. But that is nothing to the point. Even admitting for argument's sake that of all the old farmers Mr. Dubash is the only person fitted for "a task of admittedly expectional difficulty," the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor's answer would seem to imply that on the introduction of the still-head duty and minimum guaranteed vend system in Khandesh in supersession of the out-still (lump sum) system the Abkari Commissioner handed over the farm to Mr. Dubash as "the person best fitted," &c., for the task for two years and seven months without inviting tenders. But this is not the case. The Commissioner invited tenders for either the whole or a half of the Khandesh District at a uniform still-head duty of Rs. 2 per gallon by advertisement in the *Government Gazette* of 17th and 24th November, 1887. And it is said that a Parsee gentleman of Poona had tendered the amount of seven lakhs for the farm, but still in the face of the offer the Commissioner settled the matter privately with Mr. Dubash for Rs. 7,92,628, not for two years and seven months according to the advertisement, but for three years and seven months for the Khandesh District, including the Native States of Dangs and Mevas, where the still-head duty is annas 12 per gallon. What motive had the Commissioner in giving the contract to one favoured individual "by special request" after he had invited and received public tenders? If the thing was to be done "by special request" as the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor says, why were tenders invited at all? What does "special request" mean? It must mean something. Though it is very mysterious it is a confession and a very humiliating confession it is. What was the motive of instituting those farms? It is to increase the revenue by licit consumption. If so the results seem plainly to frustrate the expectations. For though the Government incurred an expense of about Rs. 25,000 in the shape of increased police and other establishments and licensed 246 shops in place of 111 formerly existing, yet the revenue decreased from Rs. 5,49,700, to Rs. 5,40,000, and licit consumption fell from 672,927 to 318,033 gallons—a fall of over 50 per cent. A fall in the licit consumption would be hailed with joy by all, did it not show a corresponding increase in illicit consumption. But here while licit consumption fell by over 50 per cent. illicit increased from 16 offences to 218 offences—an increase of over 1,400 per cent. Besides it must be borne in mind that for every single offence detected there are five going undetected. If Government will change the present system and arrange the still-head duty according to the circumstances of each taluka I make bold to predict the revenue will rise to eight or ten lakhs of rupees, but it would put an end to jobbery and favouritism. Every delay in instituting the needed reform tends more and more to convince the people that the Government retains the present iniquitous system solely because it is unwilling to part with the powers of jobbery and abuse of patronage which it enjoys under the present order.

The Hon'ble Mr. Trevor further says that "the farm was given for three—afterwards extended to four—years and seven months from the 1st January, 1888, to 31st July, 1892, and in the absence of any reliable data as to the legitimate consumption of the district under the old system, the guarantee was fixed very much in the dark." In my next I will show on the strength of reports and advertisements under the signature of the Abkari Commissioner that Mr. Trevor's answer on this point is absolutely misleading.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 17. P. B. DANTRA.

THE week's season reports in the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks:—The weather is cloudy and warm at intervals. Showers of rain continue and were very heavy in Saugor, Narsinghpur, Seoni, and in the Nagpur country, where there were also thunderstorms as in the last week. A break is very much needed in Saugor and Nagpur. Crops continue to do well in Damoh. In Saugor, owing to excessive moisture, cotton has suffered, and is not expected to yield more than a six annas crop. Juar and kodo also will be about six annas and twelve annas, respectively. Maize crop was about six annas, and has been mostly gathered and consumed. The crops on uplands look fair, and rice crop is generally good. In all other districts crops are reported to be in good condition, except in Chanda, where cotton and juar have slightly suffered from excessive rain. Operations for winter sowings have been going on in several districts, such as Saugor, Damoh, Nagpur, and Chanda. The numbers employed on relief-works in Saugor and Damoh are 7,237 and 4,218, respectively. The latter have risen by 746, and the former declined by 202. Private gratuitous relief continues in Saugor city, and the number of persons supported on it is 1,637. The imports of grain in Saugor are 19,498, or, 172 maunds less than last week, and in Damoh 2,989 maunds, or, 170 maunds more. The prices are almost stationary, wheat is selling at 15¼ seers in Saugor and 11¼ in Damoh, while in Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur the rate is 14 and 13½ seers, respectively.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

PREPARATIONS IN CENTRAL CHINA.

HANKOW, August 15.—Neither officials nor natives have shown much interest in the war as yet. It is reported that the Viceroy has been ordered to enlist 20,000 men for service in Korea, but he has not made a beginning yet. Also, that he has been ordered to send up every soldier he can spare to the North for the defence of the capital, but he has none he can send. In the beginning of the week he went down river and inspected his fort at Tienkiatsin, and since he came back has been busy planting some old guns—reminiscences of the Tai-ping days—on the walls of Wuchang, but these are all the warlike preparations we hear of. If the Japanese are to have nothing more serious brought against them than what these central provinces can turn out, they may keep their minds easy. Here, in the official circles, there is neither money, nor arms, nor any stomach for fighting. It is true our Viceroy has a great store of big guns and small arms of the best modern paterns, but they are still in the bowels of 'Iron Mountain' in Tayeh; and from the late disaster to his arsenal,—to say nothing about the talk of strikes at the iron works—they are likely to remain there. Of men he has an unlimited supply, and of arms, of the native sort, no stint—that is of home-made knives, and staunch bamboos with an iron spike and coloured rag to ornament the end of them. Given the money, regiments of this kind can be raised *ad lib.*, but they would be a far greater danger to the Chinese themselves than to any enemy. It is often asserted that China is sure to win in this struggle because of her inexhaustible supply of men, but seeing the men in question are generally the masters of the situation, and that serious fighting is about the last thing they would think of facing, the assertion is open to doubt.—*Gazette*.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE WAR CORRESPONDENT AGAIN.

Seoul, August 11.—The Japanese army has made its triumphal entry into Seoul after its questionable victory. A more footsore and tired body of men has never been seen here. The majority were shoeless, a large number hatless, and the entire body most forlorn-looking. After two or three days rest in Seoul, Oshima has marched north with them to Pyeng An, leaving only 200 or 300 to guard Seoul. With the Chinese in Pyeng An a battle may be expected soon. The 5,000 Chinese soldiers who were supposed to have been scattered by the Japanese have revived, and, marching north, by this time must have joined the main body of the Chinese army which has come over land from the North. Oshima is making the most of the taking of a few guns from the Chinese, exalting it into a victory. Every small engagement by the Japs is magnified into a victory in order to put heart into a very despondent army. Several suicides have already occurred among the Japs, and they are very low-spirited indeed. I think the Japanese are very sorry they have begun, and if there was a way of retreating honourably, they certainly would do so. But that has already passed by, and they must make the best of the situation. More troops are being landed at Fusan and Gensan. Otori says only 2,000 in each place, but Europeans are sure there must be many more. Otori also states that it is intended to land many more, especially in Gensan. Just how many Chinese troops are in Pyeng An no one knows, but there must be quite a number. They have bridged the Yaloo, and the Governor of Pyeng An has issued orders to the people to collect rice and other necessaries for the Chinese army, which, I may add, the people do without complaint. The Japs will receive scant courtesy from the Koreans in the North, who are noted for their prejudice in favour of the Chinese, and their hatred of the Japanese, which is even worse than in the other provinces, which is saying a good deal, for anywhere in Korea the name Jap is a term of reproach and abuse. The Japanese, even if they win (which is unlikely), could only maintain their authority in Korea by a large standing army, which would be difficult for them to keep up. The Japanese Admiral has changed his flagship. His former flagship has been so severely injured by the Tsiyuen, that she was obliged to go back for repairs.

The Japanese seem to direct their hatred to the British especially. Although other nations have suffered, British subjects come in for more than their share of abuse. Even passports seem to be of no use, for twenty-two of the Chinese employes, of the French Roman Catholic Mission in Seoul, after having been given passports by the Japanese Consul in Seoul, were stopped several times on their way to Chemulpo and their luggage searched, and after arriving at Chemulpo they were locked up in the Japanese Consulate, where the Japanese amused themselves by frightening them by rubbing the blunt edge of a sword across their necks. We have long ago passed the stage at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, but have not yet arrived at the stage when the Governments will compel the Japanese to pay attention to their protests. One seriously begins to think of changing one's nationality to Japanese, for they seem to be the only people who can act with impunity, and who are protected from insult by their officials.—*Daily News*.

THE CHINESE FLEET SIGHTED AT LAST.

Captain Outerbridge, of the steamer Kweiyang, which arrived here, on the 26th August, from Tientsin and Newchwang, reports having met ten Chinese men-of-war off Port Arthur, conveying four merchant vessels laden with coal.

MORE CHINESE SUCCESSES.

Shanghai, August 27.—The Chinese troops reached Ping-yang from Asan on the 23rd instant.

Great sickness has prevailed amongst the Japanese troops since the last battle, and they fought on this occasion in a very half-hearted manner.

Shanghai, August 27 (9-39 p.m.)—On the 19th instant four Jap

ports, arrived at the Tatung River on the 10th instant and landed some 6,000 men. This force at once proceeded inland, but before they had got half-way, a thousand Chinese cavalry suddenly attacked them, dividing them into two, while a battery of horse artillery let fire from an eminence near by and made considerable havoc. The Japanese retreated to the sea-shore, and the fleet, firing their big guns, prevented further pursuit. The Chinese counted thirteen hundred and thirty-four dead bodies of the enemy scattered along.

JAPANESE AGAIN DEFEATED.

Shanghai, August 25.—Six thousand Japanese troops were attacked, on the 18th instant, while landing at the mouth of the Taang-kong River. The Japanese were routed and left one thousand slain on the battlefield.

JAPANESE VICTORY AT SEIKAN.

The following express was issued by the Tokyo papers on the 13th ultimo:

"Farther particulars of the battle at Seikan have been reported by Major General Oshima at Shichigen, on the 31st July, and have been brought to Fusan by the Shinano maru from Jonchuan. The battle commenced, at 3 a.m., on the 29th ultimo, and after a severe fight of five hours, we gained a complete victory, and seized the stronghold at Seikan town. The number of Chinese soldiers killed and wounded amount to upwards of 500, out of a total number of 3,800. The number of officers killed or wounded on the side of the Japanese was five officers and some 70 non-commissioned officers. The enemy dispersed in alarm, and fled towards Koshu. They may probably intend to take Korean ships from the neighbourhood of Gensan. A number of banners were taken, also four guns, and a number of arms. The Japanese army followed them and took up their head-quarters at Asan."

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

REFERRING to the Medical Association of India, we are glad to be able to inform our readers that though it may be said to be yet in its primary stage of growth, yet its rapid development proves that it was needed, for it now numbers among its members medical men in all parts of India, and a large number of them are well known and respected among their brethren for their professional ability. The Association has been favourably noticed and supported by the entire press of India, including the *Indian Medical Gazette*, the oldest medical journal in this country, and also by the medical press of Europe, America and Australia. At its meetings excellent work has been done, and Government has recognised it. The memorial to the Government of India, in regard to the grievances of that very deserving class of public servants known as Assistant-Surgeons in this country, is now receiving careful consideration. These are facts regarding the Medical Association of India which cannot be upset. The Association was launched as the time had arrived to found a bond of union between the medical practitioners in this country, who have always been a disunited community, hence we were surprised at receiving the Prospectus and Articles of Association of a new Medical Association, to be styled the "Indian Medical Association," which it is proposed to inaugurate with objects broadly similar to the already established and in full working order, the Medical Association of India. Supposing this new Association is established, what will be the result? It certainly will not have a tendency to strengthen the profession, there will be two camps, a most deplorable thing, and this of course will mean weakness as regards their interests. Homogeneity means strength, and as abortive attempts have been made for many years past, prior to the establishing of the Medical Association of India, to establish an Association for this country, we trust the projectors and supporters of the new Association, will only keep in mind that there cannot be two Associations, and that the interests of the profession cannot be advanced by the existence of two ventures for a similar purpose. With these few remarks we leave the matter entirely in the hands of our brethren, for it really concerns them most, and it rests with them whether they will elect for coalition and strength, or for disunion and weakness.—*Medical Reporter.*

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 8th September:—Hormusji Khurshedji Bana, Engineer, residing at No. 171, Chunduwadi Cheera Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay, for "The perforated metal roller for cotton gins;" Messrs. Steuart and Co., for New style of rein holder; Ishwar Chandra Mozumdar, Talukdar, village Agh; aid, P S Sabhar, Zillah Dacca, present address 39, Maniktola Street, Calcutta, for "The Indian handmade safety matches;" King Charles Edmunds, Merchant, at present residing at No. 31, Zigzag Lane, Calcutta, for a Freezing mixture to be known as "Colooloo"; King Charles Edmunds, Merchant, at present residing at No. 31, Zigzag Lane, Calcutta, for a Freezing mixture;" Ernest Harry Archer, of No. 37, St. Mary Axe, in the City of London, Engiland Tea Dealer, for improvements in collapsible or other metal boxes, cases, or chests, for containing tea or the like; Friedrich Herman Schule of Eilbeckerweg, 57, Hamburg, Germany, Millwright, for a new or improved machine for sorting cereals and removing stones and grit therefrom; Edward A. Cardinal, Inventor, of Kirkland, and James Love, Carpenter, of New Castle, in the County of King and State of Washington, United States of America, for an improved plough; King Charles Edmunds, Merchant, at present residing at No. 31, Zigzag Lane, Calcutta, for a new High Explosive, to be called "Bombrite;" The Pneumatic Patents Company, Limited, of Dock House, Billiter Street, London, England, for improvements in type-writting machines.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—James Allen Magill, of Toondla, a driver on the East Indian Railway, for a self-adjustable metal packing ring for stuffing boxes used in Locomotive Engines. (Filed 1st June 1894.); A M Macrae, of Kanti, B. N. W. and Nirhoot Railway, for a combined cultivator harrow and seed drill, to be called "Macrae's combined cultivator harrow and seed drill." (Filed 31st August 1894.); Hugh Thomson, of "Thornton," Studley Park Road, Kew, near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Tanner, for improvements in street hydrants or fire-plugs. (Filed 4th September 1894.); Thomas Wilton Lee, Gentleman, of Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, in the County of London, England, for improvements in the manufacture of blocks or briquettes of fuel. (Filed 3rd September 1894.); Thomas Wilton Lee, Gentleman, of Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, in the County of London, England, for improvements in the manufacture of blocks or briquettes of fuel. (Filed 3rd September 1894.); Thomas Stephenson Weir, Health Officer, Bombay Municipal Office, Bombay, and George Walshe, Retired Warrant Officer, Grant Road, Bombay, for an India Post or hand reply cover. (Filed 9th July 1894.); Sidney Straker, Civil Engineer, and the Central Cyclone Company, Limited, Manufacturers, both of 37, Pomeroy Street, New Cross, in the County of Surrey, England, but formerly of 32, Graham Street, City Road, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in machines for grinding, crushing, or disintegrating grain and other materials (Filed 3rd September 1894.); John Poyser, of Peck's Hill, Sherwood Road, Mansfield, in the County of Nottingham, England, Engineer, for improvements in looms for weaving. (Filed 31st August 1894.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule I of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—John Brown, of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in tea rolling machinery. (From 10th September 1894 to 9th September 1895.); Carl Olof Lundholm, and Joseph Sayers both of Stevenston, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Chemists, for improvements in making and applying explosives. (From 11th September 1894 to 10th September 1895.); Henry Knowles, of the Albion Sanitary Pipe Works, Woodville, in the County of Leicester, England, Manufacturer, for improvements in socket-pipes for drainage or other purposes. (From 22nd September 1894 to 21st September 1895.

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—Mr. J. Mylne's invention for improvements in rollers, bearings or bushes for sugarcane mills. (Specification filed 2nd June 1890.); Mr. J. Wallace's invention for improvments in horse collars and cushions. (Specification filed 2nd June 1890.

AN incident, unique, it is said, as far as the United States army is concerned, has just been brought to light by a question in Congress regarding the sentence of six months' imprisonment passed upon a soldier for refusing to attend target-practice on Sunday. The young soldier had conscientious scruples against target-practice on the Lord's Day, and begged his commanding officer to excuse him. This was refused, whereupon the soldier declined to obey the order, saying he was prepared to suffer for his religion. He was arrested, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to suffer six months' imprisonment at hard labour, and to forfeit his pay for that period. But it afterwards came to light that there is a standing order, issued by Lincoln, thirty-two years ago, which forbids target-practice on Sunday. And now, by the order of the Secretary of War, the young soldier is released, his fine remitted, and the officer who ordered the target-practice is to be tried by court-martial.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WHAT may well be called a record ride in the hills was recently performed by his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, who rode from Kasauli to the Kalka Railway Station, a distance of a little over nine miles, in the extraordinary time of twenty-three minutes. His Highness has yet another record to his credit, viz., the distance from Dholepore House on the summit of Jakko to the Church, Simla, performed by him in three minutes. This is a record which is unlikely to be beaten, as few men will risk their necks in such a hazardous feat.

THERE is no further news at Simla of the proposed visit of the Parsee cricket team from Bombay. It is very generally hoped that the event will not, if possible, be allowed to fall through.

THE matter of the fuel supply of Mussoorie is becoming serious. Every year the price is higher, and yet there does not seem to be much check on the wholesale felling of timber. One of the chief obstacles in the way of the proper working of the waterworks is the want of fuel.

FOR facility of reference of the Civil Secretariats and civilians generally, the Government of India have been compiling a separate volume containing such portions of the India Army Regulations as concern the Civil authorities.

MANDALAY has been put out of bounds for the troops in garrison on account of cholera, and six hundred prisoners from the jail have been placed on board flats in the Irrawaddy river.

ONE of the Eastern Bengal Corps of Volunteers having been making presents from the capitation fund to the sergeant-instructors, the Government of India have decided that such grants are irregular, and that on no account are the capitation funds to be used for such a purpose.

A MAN, who was prosecuted in Australia, under an old statute of Charles II., which makes it criminal to work on Sunday, advanced the curious plea that he was a Seventh Day Adventist, and kept his Sabbath on Saturday. The plea was reasonable enough, but unfortunately Jews were not sufficiently respected under the Steuarts for any Sabbath except the orthodox Christian day to be recognized. So a fine of 2s. 6d. was imposed, which, however, the conscientious Sabbath-breaker refused to pay. The only punishment allowed in default by the statute was exposure in the stocks, and the Sydney authorities were puzzling over the difficulty of inflicting this, when the lucky discovery was made that the fine ought to have been not less than five shillings; which invalidated the proceedings and released the prisoner.

CHOLERA has made its appearance at Batala, in the Gurdaspur district, where a few fatal cases are said to have occurred during last week.

AN influential committee of Hindu gentlemen at Calcutta are negotiating for the charter of a P. and O. steamer for a Poojah trip to Ceylon by a large number of Hindus on orthodox lines as to food, &c., for the preservation of caste.

A RATHER good story is told among the Chinese about the Empress-Dowager and the plague. The Empress, says the *North China Herald*, keeps constantly burning, day and night, in her palace eighteen lamps, which represent the eighteen provinces of China. Not long ago, one of the lamps, though it received precisely the same attention as all the others, was burning very badly, and the Empress sent for the Chief Imperial Astronomer to learn the reason. The Chief Astronomer, having carefully considered the matter, and consulted the archives, told the Empress that the lamp which was burning so badly represented the province of Canton, which was about to be afflicted with a serious epidemic in which the God of Pestilence had determined to take off eight-tenths of the people. The Empress was very much concerned at being told this, and asked the Chief Astronomer how such a dreadful doom might be averted from eight-tenths of her people in the province. The Chief Astronomer said that the god might, perhaps, be moved with prayer and offerings, and everything was done to placate him, by the Empress-Dowager's orders. After this, the Chief Astronomer was asked what success had been achieved, and after much consideration and consultation he replied that the God of Pestilence had consented to compromise—but this was absolutely the best that he could do—for four-tenths human beings and four-tenths rats. Thus the frightful mortality of rats and human beings at Canton this spring is explained.

THE students of the mission schools and college at Lahore, together with a number of the old pupils of the late Rev. Dr. Foreman, held a public meeting at Rang Mahal, on the evening of the 13th instant, for the purpose of opening a list for the collection of subscriptions, and deciding as to how the memory of that venerable missionary should be perpetuated. After the reading of a series of vernacular poems eulogising his services to the country, and the prominent part he played in the spread of civilization and education in the Punjab, it was resolved that a hall, to be named after the deceased, should be erected in Anarkalli. The "Foreman Hall" will be used for delivering religious and educational lectures to the public.

MRS. LANE, wife of the founder of New Australia in Paraguay, who went to Sydney, three months ago, to find wives for the New Australians, is, says a Sydney correspondent, returning this month (July) to Paraguay. After her departure the split took place, sixty men and two or three women going off with Mr. Lane, the rest remaining upon the original settlement. Mr. Lane has discovered that he made a great mistake in taking so many unmarried young men into a country full of black women. The men divided into blacks and whites, and the whites upheld Mr. Lane, who said that no black woman should set foot on the settlement. Now Mr. Lane does not know where to find wives for the faithful few who have split off with him. Sydney girls are naturally afraid to go to Paraguay after all the reports that have reached the mother colony; and the Tasmanian girls who were ready to go in the Royal Tar have withdrawn their names from the association. Before long Mr. Lane will probably visit England in order to find wives for his sixty followers.

RIOTING of a serious nature has occurred in the Cossack village of Borgustan, in the Province of Kuban, in the Caucasus. The disturbance was caused by the discontent of the people with the precautions taken by the Sanitary Commission to prevent the spread of various cattle-diseases prevalent in the district. They refused to obey these measures, threatened the members of the Commission with violence, and went so far as to attack the houses inhabited by the veterinary surgeons. The Governor of the province hastened to the village and vainly endeavoured to induce the people to obey the sanitary authorities. A scene of great disorder ensued, and the Cossacks became so menacing that the Governor ordered a squadron of Dragoons to charge and disperse them, taking care, however, to use only the flats of their swords. The mob was scattered, twenty-four of them were wounded, and thirty of the ringleaders arrested. Finally, the people submitted, and declared that they would obey the law.

DURING the past few weeks it has been my good fortune, writes a "Perplexed Politician" to the *Daily Telegraph*, frequently to take lunch at a very splendid London political club. Its principles may be described as Liberal—Radical—Social—Democratic. Its grill is excellent—chops and steaks done to a turn; but I have noticed with some little interest that at this midday meal many members drink champagne. Now, I have never had the honour to be an invited guest at any of the great Conservative clubs, but I am told that there the members drink principally port and burgundy. It occurs to me to ask whether there is any intimate association between politics and wine. Does champagne represent all that is exhilarating and energetic—advanced thought and action—rapidity and rush, while port and burgundy simply mean repose and riches? In my provincial town I have no means of solving this little problem, but as I am a young man, anxious to distinguish myself as a future member, I should be glad to know if champagne is more likely than port to lead to fame?

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

BRUTAL MURDER OF A WOMAN FOR HER ORNAMENTS.

IMPERATRIX VS. TANIA VALAD JIVAN AND TANIA VALAD BARKU.

THE two accused appealed from a decision of Mr. A. Shewan, Sessions Judge of Khandeish, who, on the 15th ultimo, convicted them of the murder of a woman, named Radhi, and sentenced them to death. Mr. B. N. Bhajekar appeared for the first accused; Mr. Branson, with Mr. Maneckshah, for the second accused; and the Government pleader for the Crown.

In the Sessions Court the two appellants and three others were tried on a charge of murder and abetment of the offence. The case for the prosecution showed that the deceased Radha was a Kohlatin, or prostitute, who had lived in the village of Varud, for some years, occupying a house outside but near the village, where she received her friends. It was said that the accused were in the habit of visiting her, and that they murdered her for the sake of the ornaments which she possessed. The murder was said to have taken place on the night of Friday, 6th July, or possibly early on the morning of the 7th. The deceased was seen alive on the Friday evening by the police patel of the village. On the 8th July, one Bhugvan noticed that there was a smell coming from deceased's house, which was locked. He informed the police patel, who communicated at once with the police posts at Nardana and Betavad. Late the same night, a police naik came from the former place, when the house was broken open in the presence of a panch, and the corpse of the deceased was found lying on the floor with no ornaments on it. A police jamadar arrived from Betavad on the morning of the 9th July, and the body was sent to the dispensary at Sindkheda, the taluka headquarters, arriving at 9 p.m., the same day. It was in an advanced state of decomposition by that time, and a post-mortem examination could not be made. But one wound, from which the bowels protruded, was found on the right side below the ribs. All the five accused were arrested and made confessions before the second-class magistrate at Sindkheda. These confessions, together with the finding of certain clothes and the knife, said to have been used to kill Radhi, and a number of ornaments, said to belong to her, constituted the main evidence in the case. The Sessions Judge found that the two appellants caused the death of Radhi, and not the other three accused. As regarded the latter, there was no evidence against them except their confessions and the confessions of the other accused. The confession of the first accused, said the Sessions Judge, and his statement to the committing magistrate were half-hearted. He wished it to be understood that he personally took no part in the murder. As clear an account had not, the Sessions Judge remarked, been given of the various steps in the investigation of the crime as could have been desired, and ought to have been given; but this Sessions Judge believed to have been due to the foolish practice followed in this case of a police officer's entering the witness-box prepared to give from memory a full and minute account of several days' enquiries, instead of producing and referring to the necessary papers. It was impossible, said the Sessions Judge, to avoid the conclusion that the first appellant was guilty. It was on his information that a man was sent down into a well, belonging to another accused, to bring up a bundle which, when opened, was found to contain a dhotur, belonging to first appellant, and a knife. The knife was said to be the one with which Radhi was killed. Its blade was two-edged and shaped like a spear head. It is more properly like a dagger, and would be used for stabbing rather than for cutting. The confessions showed that this knife was used by the two appellants successively. Several of the deceased's ornaments were found in the house of the second appellant, and a number of them were smeared with what appeared to be blood. These were found buried just inside the door of his house; and he himself pointed out the spot, where on digging they were found. The murder was a very brutal one, and the Sessions Judge saw no reason why the extreme penalty should not be enforced. Both the appellants were condemned to death, while the other three accused were acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said: There appears to be no reason to doubt the Kohlatin Radhi was murdered in her own house on the night of the 6th July last. On the 11th July, a number of ornaments, proved to belong to Radhi, were found in the house of prisoner No. 4 (second appellant). Tania, the lohar, who has not accounted for his getting possession of them, except in his confession made to a magistrate of the second-class next day, in which he clearly describes the part he took in the murder. The other convict, prisoner No. 2 (first appellant), Tania, the dhobi, confessed his share in it to the same magistrate on the 12th July, and to the committing magistrate on the 23rd July. This convict at the trial made an admission that he was present at the murder, but he was drunk in his appeal petition, and pleads that he was drunk and knows not what took place. As usual when the police patel of the village has not held the inquest, which is provided for by Bombay Act 8 of 1867, but delayed inquiry until the arrival of the district police, the latter are charged with misdemeanours in their investigation, and we are asked to distrust the confessions voluntarily obtained by improper means, and that the circumstances under which the ornaments were found have been distorted. We have, however, to notice that the patel, having learned about the murder on the evening of the 8th July, made prompt report to the police, and they were promptly on the spot next morning. The learned judge below, after examining the patel, the police officer, and the magistrate of the second-class, and considering all the facts of the case, was of opinion that the confessions made by the two men he has convicted had not been obtained by improper means, and the two assessors are of the same opinion. After hearing and considering the arguments advanced here, this court concurs on this point with the Sessions Judge. There are certain discrepancies in the evidence about the finding of the articles in the well; and it has been pointed out that, whereas the confessing prisoners assert that Radhi was stabbed twice on different sides of her belly, the hospital assistant, who saw the corpse, on the evening of the 9th July, noticed only one wound on the right side, and no other. The body was then in a high state of decomposition, and he was unable to make a post-mortem examination. The fact of murder had transpired on the 8th through the smell proceeding from Radhi's house, and it is clear that putrefaction had begun when the patel got wind of it on the evening of the 8th. We think that the statements of the hospital assistant do not discredit the confessions. Having taken time to review the evidence in the light of the arguments, this court now confirms the sentences of death passed on the two appellants.

Their Lordships, for the reasons stated above, confirmed the convictions of, and the sentences of death passed upon, the two appellants.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE KHATAU MAKANJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE twentieth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held at its registered office, Apollo Street, yesterday, when, in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Gokaldas Devjee was called to the chair. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors beg to submit to you their annual report and audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account made up for the year ended 30th June, 1894. The profit earned by the company during the year, amounts to Rs. 1,07,049-14-4. This amount, together with Rs. 194-15-2 brought forward from last year's account, make the total of Rs. 1,07,244-13-6, to the credit of profit and loss account. Out of this amount, your directors have transferred Rs. 55,000 to the machinery deterioration fund account, and Rs. 12,000 to the reserve fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 40,244-13-6. Your directors now recommend that a dividend, at the rate of Rs. 40 per share, be paid for the year ended 30th June, 1894. This payment will require Rs. 39,800, and leave Rs. 444-13-6 to be carried to the next year's account. Your directors are glad to report that the engine and boilers referred to in the last report, have already arrived, and, being in course of erection at your mills, are shortly expected to work. They have also ordered out from England eight ring frames, one cloth plaiting machine, one winding, two warping, and two drawing-in-frames, and a hundred and thirty-eight looms. Two of your directors, Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimji and Cursondas Valabhdas, retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You shall have to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend, at the rate of Rs. 40 per share, for the year ending 30th June last, was declared, payable from to-day. Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimjee and Cursondas Valabhdas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Nowrojee Cowasjee Pocha and Ramdas Ladha were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and agents of the company for their good and efficient management of the company's affairs; and the proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

MESSRS. KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Limited, was held, yesterday, at their registered office, Armenian Lane, Dr. Thomas Blaney, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The meeting confirmed a resolution passed at a previous meeting to eliminate from the articles of association clause 21, which required that an applicant for transfer of shares, standing in the name of a deceased person, should take out probate before the transfer could be made. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

DR. DESHMUKH'S PAPER.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

DYEING.

DYEING is another very important branch of industry, depending in a large measure on the products of the alkali trade. Formerly dyeing was essentially an Indian art. As it depended mainly on vegetable dyes, it was cultivated to a very great extent and was brought nearly to perfection in our country. But at present coal-tar colours have, by their extreme cheapness, nearly replaced all vegetable colours, except indigo. Our dyers have, therefore, now to learn the properties of the new dyes and the new processes employed in their use. Although it will not be possible to manufacture, for some time to come, the new coal-tar dyes out here in India, it is satisfactory to learn that already there are a number of schools for teaching the new processes in dyeing established in the various dyeing centres in Guzerat, the Punjab, and the North-West Provinces at the instance of Mr. T. K. Gajjar, the learned Principal of the Kalabhavan at Baroda.

SOAP-BOILING.

Soap-boiling is another industry which chiefly depends on the products of the alkali trade. It is a very simple process and has been known to our people from a long time past. In Guzerat there are a number of soap factories worked on the indigenous old-fashioned style. At Kapadvanj in the Kaira District, at Prantij in the Ahmedabad District, and in some places in Mahikanta, an alkaline substance called "Us" is found as an efflorescence on the ground in certain seasons of the year. I have already mentioned that this substance is impure carbonate of soda. This is collected and boiled with oil to make soap. The oil used is generally mowda oil. Some lime is also added to the mixture and the whole boiled to form a kind of crude soap. This soap is still prepared in large quantities and sold for washing purposes. At Prantij nearly 4,000 maunds of mowda oil are thus boiled every year. If this process were used more rationally, it is likely to yield a much better kind of soap having a better demand in the market. But the large and increasing demand for soap that we now find in Indian markets cannot be supplied unless, in making soap, we use artificially prepared cheap soda, the produce of the alkali trade. On this ground alone it would appear necessary to start the alkali trade on a large scale in our country.

CANDLE-MAKING.

Candle-making is another industry in which the chief products of the alkali trade are largely required. With the advance of chemistry, this industry has improved so considerably in its working that it can no longer be managed by ignorant workmen as of old. Candles are prepared from tallow as well as wax. But tallow candles are much cheaper than wax ones. But they can also be made from palm oil, by solidifying it, by proper chemical processes. They are also made from paraffin, the residue left after the distillation of petroleum. The recent improvements made in the processes of candle-making have made the articles much better-looking, of greater illuminating power, and at the same time very cheap. The improvements have, however, made the processes so scientific that they can now be managed only by persons understanding the *rationale* of these processes and possessing a fair knowledge of general chemistry. Possessing as we do in abundance the materials required for the manufacture of such useful articles as candles and soap, it is a pity that we have to import such large quantities of them every year as we did in the year 1892-93:—

Soap	cwt.	2,890	Rs. 5,56,413
Candles	lbs.	1,995,154	„ 3,61,489

GLASS-MAKING.

Glass-making is another very important industry that depends for its successful working on the products of the alkali trade. The natural alkaline salt that is found in the ground in some districts of Guzerat has been for many generations past known to be of use in making glass. At Kapadvanj, in the district of Kaira, glass is made, according to old indigenous methods, by fusing the alkali with sand and lime. But this glass is very brittle and colored owing to the impurities present in the materials used. Being deficient in the knowledge which the science of chemistry gives in respect of the nature of the materials used in making glass, and being ignorant of the ways of removing or counteracting the impurities present in the materials, our glass manufacturers have allowed that art to remain in the same crude state in which it was some centuries ago. There is no lack of proper material to make glass with in India, and already a glass factory, conducted on the new European method, is being worked successfully in Bengal. In Bombay an enterprising gentleman has floated a glass-manufacturing company of European directors and shareholders to be worked near Ulwar, where pure quartz abounds, and to be called after him the Rajwade Glass Manufacturing Company; but, through some hitch in the agreement of terms between the company and the Ulwar State, the work is not yet begun. On a small scale some enterprising young man may turn out good glass if he were to suggest improvements and see them carried out in the already working factory at Kapadvanj. The imported glass articles in the year 1892-93 into the Bombay Presidency is as follows:—

Glass plate	Sq. ft.	2,736,893	Rs. 3,20,436
Beads and pearls	Cwt.	8,855	„ 8,28,182
Bottles	„	6,922	„ 59,613
Other wares	...	...	„ 24,98,855

These figures will convince any one how essential it is to find out the best way of successfully starting this industry in our Presidency.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Animal waste, such as hides, skins, horns, and bones, is by skilful process, turned to good use. But being ignorant of the uses to which they can be put and the processes by which they are made into useful articles of commerce, we every year send out to foreign countries large quantities of them in the raw and unmanufactured state. We exported in the year 1892-93 from the Bombay Presidency these useful materials as follows:—

Hides—			
Raw	No.	3,261	Rs. 61,118
Dressed and tanned	„	11,925	„ 7,39,759
Skins—			
Raw	„	48	„ 1,362
Dressed and tanned	„	32,841	„ 45,45,853
Horns	Cwt.	36 545	„ 16,29,130
Leather—			
Unwrought	„	2,396	„ 1,58,758
Bones	Tons	17,569	„ 9,62,981

From the above it will be observed that we send out a large number of hides and skins, dressed and tanned, but how inferior our dressing and tanning processes are, compared with what they should be, will be seen if we compare these figures with our import figures in hides and skins:—

Hides (dressed and tanned)	No.	181	Rs. 39,397
Skins (dressed and tanned)	„	492	„ 1,71,485

that is, the value of imported dressed and tanned hides is more than Rs. 200 per hide and Rs. 300 per skin, while the value of the exported article is Rs. 60 per hide and Rs. 150 per skin on an average. It is clear from this that our dressing and tanning processes are susceptible of a good deal of improvement. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that one factory for tanning and manufacturing leather on the new European methods has of recent years been established at Agra and is doing work satisfactorily. There is ample room and material for many such factories in our country, and I hope the success of the Agra factory will soon lead to the establishment of others. Horns and bones can, by a combination of mechanical and chemical processes, be turned into a number of very useful commodities, and it is a pity that they should thus be allowed to go unwrought to foreign countries in such large quantities.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

Another industry to which our attention should be drawn is the manufacture of paints and varnishes. Paints consist of mineral or organic colouring matters and the vehicle or the liquid sustance with which they are mixed. The vehicle generally used is linseed oil, and the colouring matters consist of various mineral substances or substances of vegetable or animal origin. We import large quantities of paints every year, although there is abundance of material in our country from which we can make them by simple chemical processes. Various coloured ores can, by subjection to a proper degree of heat, either alone or mixed with other chemicals, be easily turned into fine pigments for use as paints. Organic colouring matters, too, can be separated from their decoctions by precipitation with certain chemicals, and these precipitates can be used in a dry condition as pigments. The vegetable dye-stuffs, whose place has of late been taken by coal-tar colours in dyeing cotton and silk, can thus be utilized in manufacturing paints. Varnishes of various compositions are imported in large quantities into our country every year. These consist of various gums and resins and other substances of a similar nature dissolved in volatile liquids, such as turpentine, petroleum, and alcohol. The gums and resins are found in abundance in our own country or in countries in our neighbourhood, such as East Africa, Malayan Peninsula, Ceylon, &c. An intimate acquaintance with these products of our forests will easily guide us to manufacture varnishes required for the market. Similarly, cements of various descriptions are imported into our country from foreign ports. These compositions can be easily manufactured if the knowledge, which is not a hidden secret, regarding the constituents which go to form these mixtures were acquired and used for the purpose.

We have thus seen that there is no lack of material in our country for starting numerous chemical industries. On the contrary there is abundance of raw material lying unused for want of knowledge as to its properties and uses. Considerable quantities of this material are every year exported to foreign countries and come back to us in some modified and altered form. It behoves us, therefore, seriously to enquire whether it is not possible for us to turn to use all this abundance of wealth that our hills and forests supply. Surely it would be our own fault if we are famished and go ragged with such rich stores of wealth around us.

HOW TO IMPROVE.

This superficial and cursory survey of the chemical industries now practised in our Presidency with those that can be easily started naturally leads us to the inquiry what we should do to improve and invigorate the one class and bring the other into existence. How often have we felt the sad want of a much more accurate knowledge of the economic resources of our country than we possess at present? Our acquaintance with our mineral wealth is mainly derived from the faint impressions left on the national memory of the once prosperous trade carried on by our countrymen. The mineral products which our forefathers turned to one use or another we have not yet completely forgotten, though in some cases we have forgotten how to use them. We know the places where to look for the mineral products that were once extensively worked by our nation, but we do not know which of these places will yield most material of the best quality. For instance to prepare sulphuric acid we want iron or copper pyrites in abundance and of a rich quality, and although we can point out different places where they are still worked in the same crude fashion in which they were worked some centuries ago, and although we can point out other places where there are unmistakable evidences of extensive working in mining and manufacturing industries that are now completely abandoned, still there is no information available regarding the comparative value of the different samples of pyrites found in those places. Hence it becomes difficult to hit upon a particular spot where the richest sample of pyrites may be available. We must, therefore, in the first place collect samples of the ore from different places and analyse them with the purpose of ascertaining their comparative values. Next the neighbourhood of these pyrites-yielding places must be thoroughly searched for coal-beds. For that place alone where both of these minerals of the required quality would be found in sufficient quantity would be the best place for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. In the same way all the different kinds of ores should be searched for and their value determintd; ores useful and important, but the use and importance of which has become known only recently, must be carefully looked for. The manganese ore, for instance, is of this character. Its use was unknown in former times, but since the discovery of chlorine and bleaching powder and their application to the industrial arts, it has become indispensable to the worker in the bleaching industry. It is very important, therefore, to find out rich stores of this ore in our country. It is not impossible to supply our wants by importing certain materials in which our country may be deficient, but it is infinitely more convenient and cheap to find useful ores near at hand. All this can be best done by engaging the services of a European expert. He must be a practical geologist, mineralogist and chemist. We can easily get such an expert from Europe who will combine in himself all the three allied professions. A gentleman who is an enthusiast in this branch of our country's activity has found, on inquiry, that an expert of the sort we want is willing to come to India on a monthly salary of Rs. 500 guaranteed for three years. The labours of such an individual will be of immense use to the country. In all undertakings of this kind the greatest difficulty is of payment. It is to expect the Government to undertake such a task in their present state of financial embarrassment. An individual capitalist can hardly be expected to undertake such a speculative business. I think it would not be wrong if the different municipalities and local boards undertook to pay for the services of such an expert in proportion to their incomes, or if each municipality or board undertook to pay for his work in their own districts. If, as we have seen, a thorough mineralogical and geological survey of each district of a province is the first essential for the development of chemical industries, I do not think any other body will be more easily persuaded to undertake it than the municipalities and local boards of the province. If ever such a survey would be an accomplished fact, there would be no lack of capitalists floating manufacturing companies or starting large works on their own account. It would not be difficult for our capitalists to employ skilled labour of foreign expert hands to turn our raw products into useful articles if the imformation were available where exactly to find these raw but useful mineral products in sufficient quantity and of the proper quality. I would, therefore, strongly urge upon our municipalities and boards the advisability of undertaking such a useful survey of our districts.

SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.

But there is another way in which we can stimulate the growth of chemical industries in our country. We must induce and encourage our young men of scientific education—I mean the B.Scs. and Science B. As., or Undergraduats in Medicine and Engineering—young men who have, in their University career, obtained some theoretical knowledge of chemistry—to undertake a course of practical training in manufacturing chemistry. They must be encouraged to make experiments with the raw produce of our country and acquire the skill of turning it into useful articles fit for the market. For instance they should be made to make experiments in boiling oil, in soap and candle making, in purifying crude products of our indigenous industries, such as alum, nitre copperas green and blue, alkaline salts of potash and soda, &c., and in many other simple chemical processes. in fact they should become manufacturing chemists. They would thus be introducing a new profession in our country. Chemistry has of late become such a highly developed science, and is everyday becoming more so, that to practise chemistry successfully, if I may be allowed to use the expression, requires no inconsiderable amount of general education. In former times the work of manufacturing articles of commerce was left to the labouring classes and illiterate workmen, and it was owing to this mistake that many of our old industries have completely died out, and others are fast going the same way. It is high time that we should rectify this error. Manufacturing chemistry is only a practical application of the science of chemistry to the useful arts. Requiring, as it does, a considerable amount of general education and an accurate and careful study of the science of chemistry, to be a manufacturing chemist would be no mean profession to follow. Our young men of science, therefore, must now enter this independent and useful profession, earn their own livelihood, and help to rescue our dying arts from complete annihilation. Our University course in arts and science gives our young men sufficient general education to be able to select for themselves a particular branch of manufacture that would be, under the existing circumstances, likely to pay. After finishing their University course, these young men should devote a few months in obtaining information as to the requirements of the market and then visit places where raw material of a particular kind is found or where manufacting industries are carried on by ignorant workmen in the same time-honored old-fashioned style which they may have learnt from their fathers. The young scientist must then set about making experiments for utilizing the raw material in a particular manner or improving the indigenous industries in a particular way that would satisfy the requirements of the market. A few months spent in making these experiments would give them the necessary skill and knowledge to be able to successfully manage some one kind of manufacturing industry. To give facilities to young men in carrying out their experiments, it would be necessary to furnish them with the requisite apparatus and chemicals. For this purpose I would propose that a laboratory for practical work in chemistry should be established. At such a laboratory all kinds of necessary apparatus and chemicals should be kept. It should be under the superintendence of a science graduate, who should engage himself in making experiments in different processes of manufacturing chemistry and acquire experience to be able to easily guide young men coming to the laboratory to do work in their particular field of labour. The superintendent should also analyse samples of raw mineral products sent to him from the different parts of the country with a view to the valuation of their usefulness in a particular branch of manufacturing industry. To establish such a laboratory in a place like Poona and to maintain it, the following items of expenditure would be necessary:—

Initial expenditure.

	Rs.
Ground and building	10,000
Apparatus and Chemicals	5,000
Maintenance expenditure.	
Superintendent's pay, per year	900 to 1,500
Servants	300
Supply of apparatus and chemicals	1,500
Total	Rs. 2,700—3,300

If we can collect Rs. 15,000 for the initial outlay and ask the local municipality to make a grant for the yearly maintenance charge, we should be establishing a very useful institution in our midst. At such an institution classes for practical instruction in chemistry might be held for the artizan classes, where practical lessons may be given in bleaching, soap-boiling, candle-making, dyeing, electro-plating; in the use and preparation of various cements; and in other useful chemical processes. Unless a knowledge of the properties and composition of various articles of trade is widely spread among the classes that are likely to take interest in such matters, and unless a respectable and properly-educated class of manufacturing chemists is created, no strong impetus can be given to the development of chemical industries in our country. In conclusion, I beg to repeat that a thorough

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

WE have lately heard a good deal of discussion about the supply of ammunition in the field, and the carriage of ammunition on the person of the soldier; and a propos of this subject, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette," we would like to hear the reason for continuing to wrap up ball ammunition in a quantity of paper, the whole tied up with twine as if never intended to be undone. Any one who has seen ball ammunition, or even blank, being issued to troops must have been struck by the time wasted in undoing all these little packages, and by the enormous litter of cartridge paper left by the process. We quite admit that it is most useful, and even essential, to issue ammunition in packets of ten, to facilitate counting and storage, &c., but we would suggest that in future the paper be discontinued, and that the bundles of ten be secured by a wire clip, which would cost no more than the paper and could be twice as easily removed. If this plan were adopted the soldier could stow his rounds away in half the time it now takes him, cartridges would take up much less room in ammunition boxes, with the result that more could be carried, and it would be less likely that mistakes would occur between different kinds of ammunition. A piece of soda-water wire twisted round a packet would secure it perfectly.

The Government of India in the Military Department has decided, in supersession of previous orders, that in cases where it is necessary to remit balances of pay and allowances due to officers and others who have proceeded to England otherwise than on furlough and leave, the remittance shall be made at the rate of exchange fixed for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments, whether the officers are in receipt of exchange compensation allowance or not. All remittances which have been converted at the market rate of exchange under the operation of the orders previously issued are now to be re-adjusted; and in those cases in which the re-adjustments cannot be made in India the necessary particulars are to be furnished to the India Office to enable the Secretary of State to settle up with the officers concerned.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier" states that a small number of expert army officers have been appointed to test the capabilities of some so-called bullet-proof material that has recently been brought before the notice of the War Office. It has been suggested that the material might be useful for covering valises of soldiers and for other purposes on the field, such, for instance, as strengthening earth-works, forming a strong protection around the hospital tents, or a covering for water-barrels and ammunition boxes and wagons. The object of the experts will be to endeavour to determine whether this material can be untilised in this way. The result will be awaited with some interest, for already similar inquiries are being made on behalf of the German army.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" discusses this subject in a leading article, in the course of which it says:—"As regards the health of the men, it is found that the temperance men are far less liable to sickness than those who drink. A soldier without health and power of endurance is, in the opinion of the Indian Commander-in-Chief, a fraud. He denied that the soldier who did not drink was lacking in pluck. That was an old-world fallacy which might be at once dismissed, and with it the idea that the greatest blackguards make the best soldiers on service. The men of the Temperance Association were the men who would make the best soldiers in the opinion of Sir George White, and in that belief he welcomed the increase of temperance amongst our soldiers. Sir George White's speech comes opportunely at a time when most praiseworthy efforts are being made to inculcate ideas of temperance into the minds of soldiers on home service. Such has been the success of the Indian Army Temperance Association that the work of the new Home Association is very much helped. In many regiments meetings have been held within the last few months with the object of establishing branches. These have been largely attended. It should be the duty of every commanding officer—may, every officer in Her Majesty's service—to do all in his power to encourage temperance among the rank and file of the army."

The "Reichswehr" states that the Rusian Embassy has obtained the Sultan's assent to one or several Russian men-of-war being allowed free passage through the Bosphorus, taking soundings, &c., in the Sea of Marmora, on behalf of the Geographical Society of St. Petersburg. The professed object of the expedition is to examine the bottom of the Marmora Sea, which is said to have been the centre of the recent seismic disturbances. Our contemporary's Turkish correspondent adds that, although it is quite possible that in this instance a purely scientific expedition is in question, one has become somewhat distrustful, after the various experiences of Russian "scientific expeditions," whether by sea or land.

The experiments in connection with the pneumatic dynamite gun were continued at Sandy Hook the other day. The gun was submitted to a series of speed tests, the best result being ten shots in fifteen minutes. By the contract forty minutes were allowed. The other conditions imposed have nearly all been fulfilled. The most important of these were that it should be able to project a shell containing 500 lbs. of high explosive to a range of 2,000 yards, one containing 200 lbs. to a range of 3,550 yards, one containing 100 lbs. to a range of 4,500 yards, and one containing 50 lbs. to a range of 5,500 yards.

During the recent naval manœuvres the correspondents, one and all, remarked upon the dense volumes of black smoke emitted from the funnels of the ships engaged. The cause of this, says a naval writer in the "Globe," who is an authority on the subject, must be one of two things, "bad coal or bad stoking." As to the latter being the cause we have our doubts, for, however large may be the proportion of inexperienced stokers in the mobilised vessels, it can by no means be very large in the ships of the Channel Squadron, and the clouds of smoke from these vessels were quite as thick as from the others. On the subject of coal the same writer says, "Ever since the Duke of Edinburgh succeeded in getting 'Baxter's Mixture' abolished, the coal purchased for the Navy is supposed to be practically smokeless, and a fleet engineer is stationed at Cardiff who is responsible for its good quality. I can remember when 'Nixon's Navigation' and 'Powell's Duffryn' were considered perfect steam coals, 'made no smoke whatever, and were always used in the Royal and other yachts, but there are doubtless new brands since then." It must certainly be a new brand that is supplied during the manœuvres, and possibly the regulations are relaxed on these occasions. If they are not then inquiry is needed, for the coal received is hardly such as would suit the Royal yachts.

The United States Ordnance Department is about to make trial of the pneumatic dynamite guns at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. One group, or battery, of these guns, consisting of one 8-in. and two 15-in. pieces, including the necessary machinery to fire and handle the guns, carriages and ammunition, has been received, and will be used for the trials. The plant of the guns received at the proving grounds comprises a complement of boilers, air compressors, reservoirs and hydraulic pumps, which, under the contract, are required to give capacity for a continuous fire for extreme range of 50 rounds for the first fire (20 rounds from the 8-in. and 30 rounds from the two 15-in. guns), 30 rounds thereafter (10 rounds from the 8-in. and 20 rounds from the two 15-in. guns). The air compressors, to pass the Government test, must be capable of giving at least the requisite number of cubic feet capacity per hour at 1,000 lbs. pressure per square inch and a proportionate volume at a pressure of 2,000 lbs. per square inch. The gun carriages are centre-pintle, and admit of traversing through 360 degrees and of elevating to plus 35 degrees. They can be trained and elevated by pneumatic, hydraulic, or, alternately, by electric power, directly under the control of the gunner, and admit also of the same movements by hand power when necessary. The loading apparatus is expected to be of such a character that it will permit of a rate of firing of at least one in three minutes for the 15-in. gun and a projectile charged with 500 lbs. of the explosive, and twice that rate of speed for the same gun and a projectile charged with 100 lbs. of the explosive.

One gun of each calibre, to be selected by the Government, will be subject to firing tests for range, accuracy of fire, and action of projectile and fuse, as follows:—8-in. gun, five rounds of shell charged with 50 lbs., and five rounds charged with 100 lbs. of explosive gelatine; 15-in. gun, three rounds of shell charged with 50 lbs., eight rounds charged with 100 lbs., ten rounds charged with 200 lbs., and 5 rounds charged with 500 lbs. of explosive, gelatine. The remaining guns will be each fired six proof rounds, for the purpose of testing the uniformity of action of the valve mechanism and other working parts as well as to verify the rate of rapidity of firing and loading. The contract with the company further stipulates that the 8-in. gun must be capable of projecting shell charged with 100 lbs. of the explosive to all ranges from 100 yds. to 2,600 yds., and shell charged with 50 lbs. of the explosive to all ranges from 100 yds. to 3,200 yds. Each 15-in. gun of 40 calibres length of bore must be capable of projecting shells to the following ranges with the charges of explosives noted:—

100	to	3,000	yds,	a shell containing	500	lbs.	explosive.
100	"	3,500	"	"	250	"	"
100	"	4,500	"	"	100	"	"
100	"	5,500	"	"	50	"	"

The time required to load and fire one shell containing 500 lbs. of the explosive must not exceed three minutes, and ten consecutive rounds of similar shell must be fired within 40 minutes; for a shell containing 200 lbs. of the explosive, one in two minutes and ten consecutive rounds in 27 minutes; smaller charges, one in one-and-a-half minutes and ten rounds in 29 minutes

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
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arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
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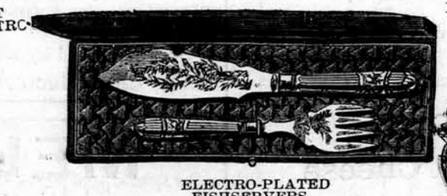

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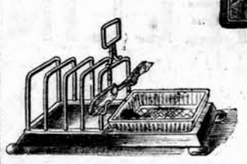

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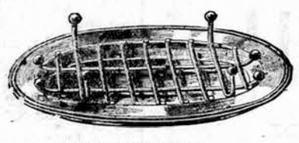

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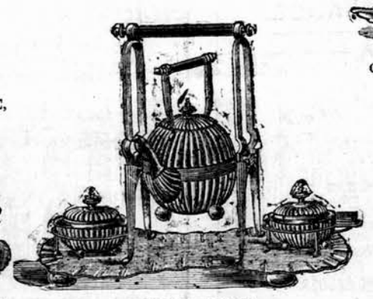

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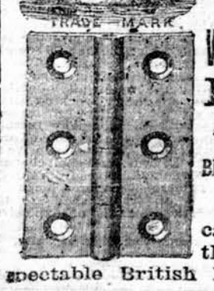

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.